FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 SEPTEMBER 1985

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak issued a decree forming the new cabinet under the premiership of Dr 'Ali Lutfi, MENA announced. The decree appointed Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah as deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid as deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri as deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; and Dr Yusuf Amin Wali as deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security. Members of the new government will be sworn in 7 September, according to the agency.

Israel

Progress was made and "various possibilities" were raised during a visit by the director of the Prime Minister's Office to Egypt, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres told Jerusalem television.

Reacting to the resignation of Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali's government, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he did not think it indicated any change in Egypt's policy toward Israel, Jerusalem radio reported. In another development, the IDF spokesman announced that the maintenance of law and order in the territories is the sole responsibility of the IDF and the security forces, according to Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, Peres told Jerusalem television that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is "destroying the Arabs and the Palestinians, but he will not destroy us." Peres added that he "cannot conceive" that Jordan will agree to allow the PLO to set up terrorist bases on its soil.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes dropped 4,000 kg of explosives on Khark Island 5 September, further hampering Iranian efforts to extinguish fires and repair oil facilities, according to a military spokesman cited by INA. The spokesman said Iraqi planes downed an Iranian F-14 plane following the raid, although an Iranian military spokesman cited by IRNA denied the claim. Meanwhile, the Iranian spokesman charged that an Iraqi plane was shot down over Persian Gulf waters, but this was refuted by the Iraqi military spokesman in an INA report.

As for land battles, Iraq killed more than 140 enemy troops in the V Army Corps northern sector, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio.

The commander of Iran's naval forces told President 'Ali Khamene'i that the Iranian fleet is "fully mobilized" to safeguard the country's water borders, IRNA reported. In another development, Iranian officials said the Kuwaiti cargo ship *Al-Watiyah* will be released as soon as confiscated material is taken to the shore, according to IRNA. The ship, seized by the Iranian Navy 4 September, was carrying cargo destined for Iraq, the agency noted.

Sudan

The Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLA-SPLM) will not negotiate with the Transitional Military Council (TMC) or the Council of Ministers in any form, according to a statement carried by the clandestine radio SPLA. The statement followed reports by SUNA and Omdurman radio of an "encouraging" statement by southern rebel leader John Garang said to have been broadcast 3 September, as well as a SUNA report quoting an SPLM official's claim in *AL-AYYAM* that the SPLM is ready to hold direct talks with all political forces in Sudan.

In another development, SUNA announced that the TMC issued a law offering unconditional amnesty to Sudanese citizens who opposed the ousted regime on 1 January 1975, the day southern Sudan was divided into three regions.

Egypt's decision not to extradite deposed President Ja'far Numayri is "purely political," the Sudanese ambassador to Egypt said in remarks reported by Omdurman radio.

Mauritania

Sentences of up to 6 months imprisonment were passed on 15 people accused of unlawfully demonstrating on Nouakchott streets and disturbing public order, Nouakchott radio announced. In a statement broadcast by Nouakchott radio, Interior Minister Djibril Ould Abdallah said 39 out of 45 individuals recently arrested for demonstrating and engaging in "brutal and irresponsible actions" against innocent people were among those recently expelled from Libya. He said such actions can only stem from an "absolute intention" to achieve "unpatriotic goals."

Iran

The Foreign Ministry's director general in charge of economic relations and the Soviet ambassador to Iran discussed expanding trade, IRNA announced.

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 173 *6 September 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Syria, Libya To Receive Conciliation Committee *[KUNA]* ..... A 1
'Arafat on Armed Struggle, Mideast Conference *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 1
PNC Members Issue Statement in Amman 5 Sep *[Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B 6 Sep]* ..... A 1
PLO Issues Statement on Amal 'Scheme' *[Aden VOP]* ..... A 1
Joint Forces Fire Katyushas on Galilee Settlement *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
Palestinian Resistance Operation in Gaza *[Sanaa VOP]* ..... A 2
Vehicles Attacked in 'Occupied Territories' *[Aden VOP]* ..... A 2

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Defense Force Chief Inspects Military Unit ..... C 1

KUWAIT

KUNA Cites Central Bank Report on Economy ..... C 1

OMAN

Paper on Upcoming Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting ..... C 1
Diplomatic Ties Established With New Zealand ..... C 2

SAUDI ARABIA

U.S. Meeting Delegation Deemed 'Correct Step' ..... C 2
King Relieves Chief of Protocol of Post ..... C 2

PDRY

Chairman Receives Ambassadors to Iraq, Iran ..... C 2
Peace, Solidarity Group Returns From SRV ..... C 2

UAE

TIME Magazine Banned Following Article, Cartoon *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 4 Sep]* ..... C 3

EGYPT

Presidential Decree Names New Cabinet ..... D 1
    'Focus on Economy' ..... D 1
President Mubarak Reportedly To Visit Algeria *[QNA]* ..... D 1
AL-AHRAM on 'New' U.S. Mideast Peace Initiative *[3 Sep]* ..... D 1
AL-AHALI Views Assassination of Israeli Attache *[28 Aug]* ..... D 2

IRAQ

Khark Island Raided Again; Iranian Plane Downed ..... E 1
    Spokesman Denies Losing Plane ..... E 1
    Air Force Commander on Raids ..... E 1

Communique No 1,948 Reports Latest Operations .... E 1
28 Iranian POW's Released, Transported to Ankara .... E 2

JORDAN

Visiting USSR Official on Mideast Issues, Summit *[AL-DUSTUR 6 Sep]* .... F 1
  Meets With Al-Rifa'i .... F 1
  Cultural Agreement Signed .... F 1
Economists Call U.S.-Israeli Free Trade 'Threat' *[SAWT AL-SHA'B 5 Sep]* .... F 1
League in Defense of Prisoners Issues Statement *[AL-DUSTUR 5 Sep]* .... F 3
AL-RA'Y Attacks Herut Party, Zionist Extremists *[5 Sep]* .... F 3

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Leaves on Official Visit to FRG .... G 1
Minister Nabih Birri Returns From Damascus *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 1
Fighting Continues Around Burj al-Barajinah .... G 1
  5 Amal Gunmen Killed *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 1
  Amal Leader Addresses Appeal .... G 1
  Tanks Pound Camp *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 1
  Amal Denies Palestinians Held .... G 1
  Amal Military Official Killed *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 1
  Clashes Intensify 6 Sep *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 1
  Palestinians Reportedly Killed *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... G 2
  Security Sources on 'Massacre' *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 2
Amal Movement, PSP Gunmen Clash in West Beirut .... G 2
  Fighting Spreads *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 2
  Birri Warns PSP *[Voice of Lebanon]* .... G 2
  2 Crossing Points Open .... G 2
Lebanese Forces Deny Restricting Food Supplies *[Radio Free Lebanon]* .... G 2
Rocket, Artillery Attacks in Southern Townships .... G 2
  Katyushas Fired *[Voice of Hope]* .... G 2
  Lahd Positions Attacked .... G 2

SYRIA

Vice President Meets With Lebanese Officials .... H 1
AL-BA'TH Alludes to Israeli Golan 'Provocations' .... H 1
Oil Minister, Delegation Arrive in Moscow *[cross-reference]* .... H 1

ISRAEL

Peres on Tabah, PLO, Terrorism, U.S. Visit .... I 1
Peres Rejects Joint Meeting, Sha'th Candidacy *[THE JERUSALEM POST 6 Sep]* .... I 5
Shamir on U.S.-PLO Talks, Egyptian Reshuffle .... I 5
Sharon Says Tabah Will Never Be Handed to Egypt .... I 5
Mubarak Wants To Meet Peres Before U.S. Departure .... I 5
Egypt Observing Peace Agreement's Security Clauses .... I 6
  Showing 'Openness' on MIA Issue .... I 6
Peres Meets With Danish Prime Minister Schluter .... I 6
  Schluter News Conference .... I 6
  Cooperation To Increase .... I 6
Beersheba Resident Stabbed in Gaza 5 Sep .... I 6
  Curfew Imposed Following Incident .... I 6
IDF Takes Responsibility for Territory Security .... I 7
  Settlers Decide on Civil Guard .... I 7
  More Settler-Hebron Police Clashes .... I 7
Falasha Jews To March on Jerusalem in Protest *[AFP]* .... I 7
Three More Jewish Terrorists Appeal Sentences .... I 7
Former Gaza Mayor Permitted To Visit Jordan *['AL HAMISHMAR 5 Sep]* .... I 7
Special Government Company To Deal With VOA *[MA'ARIV 5 Sep]* .... I 7

POST Terms U.S.-Joint Meeting 'Betrayal' *[6 Sep]* .... I 8
Policy in West Bank Against Terrorism Criticized *['AL HAMISHMAR 5 Sep]* .... I 8

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Libyan Envoy Summoned to Foreign Ministry 4 Sep .... Q 1
Liberia's Doe Contacts President Bendjedid *[AFP]* .... Q 1
Bendjedid Sends Envoys on Diplomatic Missions .... Q 1
  Receives Messaadia .... Q 1
  Meets With Bessaieh .... Q 1

LIBYA

AL-TADAMUN Interviews Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi *[7 Sep]* .... Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Envoy, Foreign Guest .... Q 8
  Moroccan Envoy .... Q 8
  Japanese Parliamentarian .... Q 8
Al-Turayki Interviewed on Tunisian 'Crisis' *[Paris]* .... Q 8
Jallud Receives Sudanese Party Delegation .... Q 9
Revolutionary Nuns Movement Issues Declaration .... Q 9
Graduation Ceremony Held for Police Cadets .... Q 9

MAURITANIA

15 Charged, Sentenced for Unlawful Demonstration .... Q 10
  Interior Minister's Statement .... Q 10
Chairman Receives Togolese Foreign Minister .... Q 10

MOROCCO

King Hassan Meets With Gabonese President .... Q 10
Cabinet Hears Report on Arab-African Union .... Q 10

SUDAN

Daf'allah, Envoy to Egypt Discuss Numayri .... Q 11
  Envoy on Numayri Extradition .... Q 11
SPLA-SPLM Statement Rejects Negotiations With TMC *[Radio SPLA]* .... Q 11
TMC Issues Unconditional General Amnesty Law .... Q 12
Parties' Views on Elections Submitted to Cabinet .... Q 12
Muslim Brotherhood Leader on Unity, Islamic Law *[Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD 30 Aug]* .... Q 12
Ethiopia Pledges To Stop Garang's Broadcasts .... Q 13
Radio SPLA Notes Link Between Chuol, Regime .... Q 13
Free Officers Organization Details Army Plans *[Radio SPLA]* .... Q 13

TUNISIA

Bourguiba, Officials Discuss Ties With Libya .... Q 14

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Further Reportage on Central Committee Session .... R 1
  Mengistu Report Part III .... R 1
  WPE Resolutions .... R 7
  Further on Resolutions .... R 8

KENYA

Ugandan ‘Peace Talks’ Held in Kenya .... R 9
  Talks ‘Heading for Success’ .... R 10
  Museveni Rejects Formula *[AFP]* .... R 10
  Toko on Adjournment *[Kampala]* .... R 10

TANZANIA

Nyerere Receives New Ugandan PM, Okello Message .... R 11

UGANDA

Defense Chief, Others Hold News Conference .... R 11
  Part I .... R 11
  Part II .... R 16
Jinja Cautions Residents on ‘Rumor-Mongering’ .... R 18
Commander Dismisses Rumors on Anyanya Soldiers .... R 18

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

DPRK Labor Party Delegation Arrives, Feted .... S 1
Biya Receives Equatorial Guinea Representative .... S 1

ZAIRE

France To Assist in Opening of Armor School *[AFP]* .... S 1

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Club to Study Al-Qadhdhafi’s Greenbook .... T 1

GHANA

Country To Engage in Barter Trade With Cuba .... T 1
Commentary Eyes ‘Harassment’ in Ivory Coast .... T 1

IVORY COAST

Debt Rescheduling Pact Signed With Switzerland *[FRATERNITE MATIN 5 Sep]* .... T 1

LIBERIA

UP ‘Expresses Concern’ Over Arrest of Partisans .... T 2

NIGER

Prime Minister Receives Somali Minister .... T 2

NIGERIA

Babangida Sends Message to Sultan of Sokoto .... T 2
Paper Commends Dissolution of State Cabinets .... T 2

SENEGAL

ADS Prohibited Pending Legal Recognition ..... T 2

SIERRA LEONE

PRC Envoy Announces Upcoming Peng Zhen Visit ..... T 3
Government To Reopen Six Diplomatic Missions ..... T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA's Savimbi on Soviet Role in Offensive *[Johannesburg Television]* ..... U 1
KUP Reports 2 Killed in Air Raid on Hospital ..... U 1
UNITA: 194 Government Troops Killed in 11 Days ..... U 1
FAPLA Forces Kill 400 UNITA 'Bandits' in East ..... U 2

LESOTHO

Government Information on Threats to Opposition ..... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel, Ministers, Chief of Staff in Manica ..... U 2

NAMIBIA

Cabinet Challenges SWAPO To Clarify Aims ..... U 2

SOUTH AFRICA

Nel Views Upcoming U.S. Sanctions Vote ..... U 2
ANC'S Tambo Views Western Sanctions *[Addis Ababa Radio Freedom]* ..... U 3
P.W. Botha, Phatudi Comment on Talks in Lebowa ..... U 4
President Botha Begins Talks in Qwa Qwa ..... U 4
    Agreement Reached ..... U 4
Malan Says 'One-Man-One-Vote' Not Equitable ..... U 4
    West Playing Into Soviet Hands ..... U 5
Pik Botha Meets Former Australian Premier ..... U 5
De Kock on Repayment Suspension, New Loans ..... U 5
    Possible Gold-Currency Swap *[Umtata]* ..... U 6
Du Plessis Says More Productivity Required ..... U 6
NUM May Announce Stike Resumption at 7 Mines *[Umtata]* ..... U 6
Gencor Says Rehire of Miners Not Ordered by Court ..... U 7
Law, Defense Ministers Briefed in Cape Town ..... U 7
    Police Shoot 1 in Cape ..... U 7
    Steps Decided ..... U 8
    Le Grange Cites Success ..... U 8
Vlok Says Citizens Must Help Improve Security ..... U 8
UDF Cites Plans to Ban Organization ..... U 9
UDF Activist Beaten to Death in Durban *[Umtata]* ..... U 9
Police Report Arrests During 5 Sep Incidents ..... U 9
    Further Report ..... U 9
Police Disperse Students in Durban School ..... U 10
Transkei Police Arrest 'Scores' of Students *[Umtata]* ..... U 10
Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency ..... U 10
    Further Press Comment ..... U 11

Syria, Libya To Receive Conciliation Committee

LD051708 Kuwait KUNA in English 1544 GMT 5 Sep 85

[By Atef Odeh]

[Text] Rabat, Sept 5 (KUNA) — Morocco is carrying out contacts with the Arab League and the Arab countries members of the conciliation committees formed by the emergency Arab summit conference held in Casablanca last month, it was learnt here Thursday.

An Arab diplomatic source told KUNA that Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz will head the formation of the committee. With the Saudi crown prince heading it, will help in removing obstacles for that committee. Syria has boycotted the Arab summit alongside four other Arab countries.

According to the same source, Syria has demonstrated flexibility toward receiving the committee in light of the moderate resolutions adopted by the summit which were satisfactory for both those who attended or boycotted the conference.

The committee is expected to start its duties later this month. The results of that mission will determine the fate of the much-delayed Arab summit conference due to be held in Riyadh next November.

KUNA also learnt that the second committee which was assigned with reconciling Libya with both Iraq and the PLO has received the Libyan approval to its mission.

A Libyan official source told KUNA that his country welcomes the committee, which is currently preparing sending a delegation on the level of foreign ministers.

The eruption of a Tunisian-Libyan dispute over the expulsion of thousands of Tunisian workers from Libya last month has delayed the mission of the committee, but the source said the committee will embark on its conciliatory efforts this month.

'Arafat on Armed Struggle, Mideast Conference

JN051807 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1649 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed the need to continue and escalate Palestinian military operations against the Zionist occupation forces inside the occupied homeland. Abu 'Ammar said that our Palestinian people are facing occupation and oppression. Therefore, they have the right to use all available means to confront this oppression. This is the right of the Palestinians according to international law and the UN charter.

In an interview with REUTER, Brother Abu 'Amamr stressed the importance of convening an international conference on the Middle East under UN auspices in which all parties, including the PLO, will participate.

PNC Members Issue Statement in Amman 5 Sep

JN060759 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 6 Sep 85 p 15

[Text] Amman — Some 57 PNC members have asserted that the Israeli threats and the acts of oppression and terrorism by the occupation forces and the Zionist settlers' gangs cannot harm the steadfastness of our kinfolk in the occupied territories who insist on remaining on their land.

This came in a meeting at PNC headquarters in Amman yesterday at the request of PNC Speaker His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih to discuss the dimensions of the Israeli occupation policy and its repressive measures against the occupied territories' sons.

The conferees issued a statement greeting the Palestinian people's struggle on their homeland's soil confronting the escalating campaigns of terrorism. The statement said that the Zionist enemy is trying to drive a wedge between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples who are linked by fateful, close ties.

The statement appealed to Arab leaders to shoulder their responsibilities and fulfill their commitments toward supporting the steadfastness of the occupied territories' sons. It also called for contacts with Arab, Islamic, and international bodies and nonaligned states to brief them on what is happening inside the occupied territories.

After the meeting, His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih told reporters that the occupied territories' masses will not relinquish their rights and property despite all the terrorism, administrative detention, deportation, and mass punishment being practiced by the occupation authorities. He asserted that the Jordanian-Palestinian move worries Israel, limiting its expansionist objectives, and that Israel is trying to fabricate crises and escalate tension in order to obstruct this move.

PLO Issues Statement on Amal 'Scheme'

GF051958 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The PLO issued a statement on 4 September 1985. The statement says: Since 3 September 1985, the gangs of the Amal movement, together with the Lebanese Army 6th Brigade have been indiscriminately shelling Burj al-Barajinah camp, using light and medium machineguns. This is part of the conspiratorial scheme which these gangs are attempting to execute, on behalf of the Zionist enemy and on the orders of some parties, against our masses in the Palestinian camps.

These gangs have made several attempts to penetrate the approaches of Burj al-Barajinah camp. Our heroes defending the camp, however, were able to repulse them. The shelling continued on the evening of 4 September 1985.

Mechanized concentrations of the Amal Movement gangs and the 6th brigade are assembling in the area. Glory and immortality to our pious martyrs. It is revolution until victory.

Joint Forces Fire Katyushas on Galilee Settlement

JN051755 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1649 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-National Lebanese joint forces fired katyusha rockets at a Zionist settlement in Upper Galilee in northern occupied Palestine yesterday. The Zionist settlement sustained direct hits and grave material damage. A number of Zionists were killed or wounded. The Zionist enemy radio admitted the attack but did not mention any damage or loses. It said that Zionist forces stormed a number of Lebanese villages, launched an intensive search, and arrested a large number of innocent citizens.

The heroes of the joint forces detonated high explosive charges under a Zionist military half-track patrol yesterday on the main road in Al-Naqurah. All members of the patrol were killed or wounded.

The heroes of the joint forces also launched a machinegun and rocket attack yesterday against a military position belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon militias near Kafr Falus. The agent position sustained massive damage and all of its occupants were killed or wounded.

Palestinian Resistance Operation in Gaza

GF051748 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The military spokesman of the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has announced the following:

Our revolutionaries from Special Unit B operating in the occupied homeland at 2120 yesterday launched an attack, using automatic weapons, against an enemy military vehicle as it passed the Al-Bayyarat region in the city of Gaza. The attack resulted in the vehicle being immobilized and its occupants being wounded. A helicopter later transferred them to hospitals.

The police forces and border guards immediately sealed off the operation area and initiated extensive mopping up operations in the Al-Bayyarat area, which lasted until early today. These operations resulted in the detention of a number of Palestinians for investigation.

The revolution will continue until victory has been achieved.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

Vehicles Attacked in 'Occupied Territories'

GF051945 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces has stated the following: On 4 September 1985 our revolutionaries operating inside the occupied territories carried out two heroic operations against enemy military targets. They are as follows:

1. A hand grenade was hurled at an enemy military vehicle as it passed along a road near Jabaliyah early on 4 September 1985. Several of the enemy were wounded.

2. At 1015 on 4 September 1985 an attack using incendiary bombs was carried out against an enemy military vehicle as it passed through the village of 'Abasan. The vehicle was burned and two enemy troops were wounded.

Following these two operations, Zionist forces arrested scores of Palestinian citizens for interrogation.

It is revolution until victory.

[Signed] General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces.

BAHRAIN

Defense Force Chief Inspects Military Unit

GF051322 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1235 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Manama, 5 Sep (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini heir apparent and commander in chief of the Bahrain Defense Force [BDF] made an inspection visit to a BDF unit today. Shaykh Hamad ibn 'isa Al Khalifah expressed his happiness at what he saw during the visit. He stated that the visit is part of the annual administrative inspection of all BDF units in order to review the buildup and growth that has been achieved.

Shaykh Hamad referred to the BDF's progress and development and said that it is a result of the valuable and relevant directions and advice given by Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain. It is also the result of the help and support of the brothers in the GCC countries, particularly Saudi Arabia, in building the BDF.

KUWAIT

KUNA Cites Central Bank Report on Economy

LD051932 Kuwait KUNA in English 1131 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 5 (KUNA) — The public expenditure in Kuwait during the first half of fiscal year 1984-85 amounted to KD 1709.9 million against KD1986.8 million in the first half of 1983-84, it was reported. A Kuwait Central Bank report on the country's economy said that foreign transfers dropped by 42.9 percent and domestic expenditure declined by around 11.8 percent, and added that the drop in foreign transfers was attributed to the decrease in foreign aid and the allocations for the Baghdad conference. The decline in domestic public expenditure was due primarily to the decrease in expenditures for appropriations, development and participation in local companies and government institutions by 91.5 percnet, 5.5 percent and 32.2 percent respectively, the report added. The domestic current expenditure rose by 12 percent following the increase in outlays on commodity and services requirements, miscellaneous expenses and transfer payments by 22.2 percent and 47.7 percent respectively, the report elaborated.

The 1984-85 budget estimates for government ministry and department expenditures came to around KD3566.4 million (after deduction of the requited services) i.e. an increase of 6 percent over the allocations in the previous budget, the report said.

In application of the state's intention to rationalise public expenditure and raise the standard of performance in government administrations, the budget envisaged a slight increase not exceeding 3.5 percent in outlays for wages and salaries, a rise of 0.6 percent and a drop of 14.8 percent in the allocations for commodity requirements and services and for transport and equipment respectively, the report went on.

For expenditure on development projects, the allocations amounted to KD986.1 million, an increase of 22 percent over the allocations in the previous budget. The projects of the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Electricity and Water were assigned 69.8 percent of the total development expenditure, while public appropriations were assigned KD150 million, i.e. the equivalent of these allocations in the budget of the previous year. Allocations for miscellaneous expenditure and transfer payments amounted to KD461.1 million showing an increase of 26.3 percent, the report further said.

According to the available data, the government revenues realised during the first half of fiscal year 1984-85 totalled around KD1920.6 million, compared to KD2162.3 million in the corresponding period in 1983-84. This decrease is basically atributed to the drop in oil receipts by 17 percent, between these two periods, at the time when non-oil revenues recorded a rise of 2.5 percent, the report maintained.

The expenditures by government ministries and departments are estimated at KD3578.5 million. Excluding the allocations for requited services (KD10.9 million), the net expenditures expected for fiscal year 1984-85 would come to KD3567.6 million, an increase of 6 percent over the previous year's budget. Due to the increase of expenditures over revenues, a deficit of KD704.1 million occurred, which is 4.6 percent over the 1983-84 budget's deficit.

Despite the inopportunte conditions in the world economy, especially the persistently low demand for oil, the budget shows a 6.3 percent increase in government revenues in the fiscal year 1984-85 compared to the previous year, as the revenues amount to KD3227 million. This increase in government revenues originates mostly from oil receipts which are expected to increase by KD125 million, or 4.7 percent compared to the 1983-84 fiscal year budget.

Basically, the increase is attributed to the rise in the volume of production from an estimated average of 1.05 million barrels per day to 1.100 million barrels per day, which, in addition to the increased oil and gas receipts, would result in a rise in both income tax and royalties. Also, non-oil revenues (tax and non-tax) are estimated to rise by 26.1 percent to KD314.4 million, with most of the increase concentrating in tax revenues, which are expected to grow by 39 percent, the report concluded.

OMAN

Paper on Upcoming Reagan-Gorbachev Meeting

GF051631 Manama WAKH in English 1605 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 5 Sep (WAKH) — Omani newspaper *AL-WATAN* wondered if the Arabs had made their own preparations for the November summit between Reagan and Gorbachev. The paper said: "Everybody knows that the summit will be an opportunity to divide influence between the two superpowers and this division will have its victims as well as its beneficiaries." The paper asked whether the Arab world had made preparations to ensure that it will not be the victim of this meeting while its enemies, mainly Israel, become the beneficiaries. The paper warned that if the Arabs do not live up to their responsibilities they will be the victims of the summit.

Diplomatic Ties Established With New Zealand

GF051050 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0920 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Muscat, 5 sep (WAKH) — Oman and New Zealand have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as of today. A joint communique issued here said that out of their desire to develop the existing friendship between their countries and out of their agreement for mutual respect, national sovereignty, noninterference in each side's internal affairs, and equal rights, the Governments of Oman and New Zealand have decided to establish official diplomatic relations between them at the ambassadorial level as of today. The two governments hope that the establishment of diplomatic relations between them will promote and expand mutual interests and cooperation.

SAUDI ARABIA

U.S. Meeting Delegation Deemed 'Correct Step'

GF041446 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Commentary by Hamzah Muhsin al-Saqqaf, from the "Political Analysis" program]

[Text] Once again following the conclusion of the most recent of U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's tours of the Middle East, Washington has announced anew the possibility of its envoy returning to the region and his readiness to meet a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The announcement was made last night by a U.S. State Department spokesman to demonstrate the U.S. Administration's keenness to play a role in the Middle East crisis, within the framework of completing its peace efforts and the initiatives it has undertaken.

In light of the accumulated evidence of the U.S. position since the Reagan initiative on 1 September 1982, Washington's announcement of its readiness to conduct a dialogue with a ddelegation which includes Palestinians represents the only correct step taken by Reagan's administration in seeking a solution to the Middle East crisis.

Nevertheless, as carried by yesterday's U.S. State Department statement, this step remains merely a probability, a cajoling promise, which embodies a stand based on evasion. The stand causes the Arabs, and the Palestinians in particular, to believe in Washington's intentions and its role. Previously, Washington's avoidance of fulfilling its promises to enter negotiations with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was the result of Israeli pressure. This time, the effort is comprised of probabilities and emphasizes eagerness to maintain a U.S. role, which reflects Washington's desire to keep the door of hope open for the Arab side until the U.S. President's meeting next month with the Soviet leader.

This U.S. stand may create political flexibility for expected meetings between the U.S. President and some Arab leaders and between the U.S. President and Israeli leaders just prior to the next UN General Assembly session. Such political flexibility will allow the exchange of opinions instead of recriminations and accusations, which may cause the meetings to fail. The United States is trying to prevent such failures because it is anxious to maintain its role in the Middle East. Any time that Washington announces that it is eager to meet with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, but then does not actually do so, it is merely trying to ease Arab concern, especially Palestinian concern, as opposed to the trickery and hesitation on which the U.S. stand is based.

King Relieves Chief of Protocol of Post

GF051936 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Royal Decree a/400 of 20 Di al-Hijjah 1405 Hegira]

[Text] With the Almighty's help, we, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia,after reviewing the first article of the law pertaining to ministers, deputy ministers, and senior employees issued in accordance with the Royal Decree m/10 of 18 Rabi' al-Awwal 1398 Hegira we have decreed the following:

1. Ahmad 'Abd al-Wahab, chief of the royal protocol is to be relieved of his post.

2. The deputy chief of the royal court is to assume his duties.

3. This matter will be conveyed to the parties concerned to adopt and execute.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Ambassadors to Iraq, Iran

GF051503 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Gentral Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today received at his office our ambassadors to Iraq and Iran, respectively Ahmad 'Ali Maysari and Qasim 'Abd al-Rab. He listened to their detailed accounts of the latest developments in the Gulf region and the activities of our embassies in these fraternal countries.

Peace, Solidarity Group Returns From SRV

GF051548 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The delegation of the Yemeni Council for Peace and Solidarity With Peoples led by Dr 'Ali Awad Ahmad, deputy chairman of the Republic's Supreme Court, today returned to Aden after participating in extensive meetings of the Presidium of AAPSO held in the SRV to discuss security in Asia. In a statement to ANA, he said: The AAPSO conference denounced the hostile policy of the United States which is aimed against the interests of the peoples and at militarizing space and establishing military pacts in Aisa. The conference praised the USSR initiative concerning the Far East and the Pacific Ocean region and the proposal to hold an Asian conference to study the various security issues in Asia. The conference also denounced plots aimed against the PDRY.

UAE

TIME Magazine Banned Following Article, Cartoon

GF051451 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 4 Sep 85 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] The UAE Ministry of Information and Culture has decided to ban the entry of the U.S. magazine *TIME* into the UAE because it published an article and a cartoon insulting to Islam and which distorts the image of the prophet. The Saudi Information Ministry earlier appealed to information ministries in the GCC countries to boycott *TIME* magazine for this reason. Ahmad ibn Hamid Al Nuhayyan, UAE minister of information and culture, received such a message from Saudi Information Minister 'Ali Hasan al-Sha'ir.

Presidential Decree Names New Cabinet

NC052003 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1942 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak issued a decree tonight forming the new cabinet under the premiership of Dr 'Ali Lutfi Mahmud Lutfi.

The decree appoints Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah as deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Dr Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid as deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri as deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; and Dr Yusuf Amin Wali as deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security. According to the decree, the following appointments have been made:

Minister of finance: Dr Mahmud Salah al-Din Hamid
Minister of social insurance and social affairs: Dr Amal 'Abd al-Rahim 'Uthman
Minister of reconstruction, new societies, and land reclamation: Engineer Hasaballah Muhammad al-Kafrawi
Minister of state for foreign affairs: Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali
Minister of manpower and training: Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad
Minister of justice: Counselor Ahmad Mamduh 'Atiyah
Minister of transport, communications, and maritime transport: Engineer Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman
Minister of electricity and energy: Engineer Muhammad Mahir 'Uthman Abazah
Minister of state for war production: Engineer Jamal al-Sayyid Ibrahim
Minister for People's Assembly and consultative council affairs: Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan
Minister of information: Muhammad Safwat al-Sharif
Minister of local government: Hasan Sulayman Abu Basha
Minister of supply and internal trade: Dr Muhammad Naji Mahmud Shatlah
Minister of interior: Ahmad Rushdi
Minister of irrigation: Engineer 'Isam Radi 'Abd al-Hamid Radi
Minister of industry: Engineer Muhammad Mahmud 'Abd al-Wahhab
Minister of petroleum and mineral resources: Chemist 'Abd al-Hadi Muhammad Qandil
Minister of cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development: Dr 'Atif Muhammad Muhammad 'Ubayd
Minister of Awqaf: Dr Muhammad al-Ahmadi Abu al-Nur
Minister of economy and foreign trade: Dr Muhammad Sultan Abu 'Ali
Minister of state for People's Assembly and consultative council affairs: Dr al-Sayyid 'Ali al-Sayyid
Minister of education: Mansur Ibrahim Husayn
Minister of housing and utilities: Engineer 'Abd al-Rahman Labib
Minister of culture: Dr Ahmad 'Abd al-Maqsud Haykal
Minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad: Engineer William Najib Sayfayn
Minister of higher education and scientific research: Dr Muhammad Fathi Muhammad 'Ali
Minister of tourism and civil aviation: Dr Fu'ad 'Abd al-Latif Sultan
Minister of health: Dr Hilmi 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Hadidi

'Focus on Economy'

NC052031 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1950 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep (MENA) — At 2000 today, Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi announced that the consultations on forming the new government were over. Lutfi said that the members of the new government will take the constitutional oath before President Husni Mubarak on Saturday at the Presidential Palace in Al-Qubbah. Immediately after the ceremony, he added, the new cabinet will hold its first meeting under the chairmanship of President Husni Mubarak. The government's urgent tasks, as outlined in the letter of appointment, will be reviewed.

In response to a question from MENA, the prime minister said the new cabinet will focus on the economy in a bid to solve our country's economic problems. He pointed out that no ministerial committees have been formed yet.

According to Lutfi, the rationale for having two ministers of state for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs is to reduce their work load. This will allow them to spend more time with the members of these two bodies and to do their jobs in the best possible way. The government, he said, is keen to cement its relations with the People's Assembly and the Consultative Council. The prime minister also declared that he has no plans to reshuffle the governors.

President Mubarak Reportedly To Visit Algeria

GF040924 Doha QNA in Arabic 0748 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Sep (QNA) — Press reports in Abu Dhabi today said that contacts are currently being made between Algeria and Egypt to arrange the first official visit by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to Algeria, although diplomatic relations between the two countries were cut in accordance with the resolutions of the Baghdad Arab summit conference.
The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* said today in a dispatch from Cairo that an agreement on this visit was made during the recently held African summit in Addis Ababa. During that summit, the first meeting was arranged between the Algerian and Egyptian presidents.

AL-AHRAM on 'New' U.S. Mideast Peace Initiative

PM041411 Cairo AL-AHRAM International Edition in Arabic 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Hamdi Fu'ad report from Washington: "New U.S. Proposals To Give Momentum to Peace Process in Middle East"]

[Text] U.S. State Department officials have confirmed that Secretary of State George Shultz intends to submit new proposals or alternatives in order to give momentum to the peace process in the Middle East following the failure of presidential envoy Richard Murphy's recent mission in the area. The officials explained that this idea crystallized following the consultations George Shultz held with President Reagan and Murphy after his return from the Middle East.

Officials in Washington expect the details of the new initiative to be laid down before the end of this month in order to be discussed with King Husayn when he comes to the United States in order to deliver his country's speech at the General Assembly, and with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The details will also be discussed during the talks President Mubarak is expected to hold during his visit to the United States to attend UN meetings celebrating the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the world organization.

The U.S. sources added that President Reagan's administration is committed to the pledges the U.S. President made during King Husayn's visit to Washington when he stressed the U.S. insistence that 1985 should be the year for beginning to solve the Middle East problem.

Shultz had asked for the preparation of a full evaluation of the U.S. peace efforts so far, and for the encouragement of new proposals that would lead to the resumption of these efforts in the next 2 weeks, after the required evaluation is completed.

The State Department source said that the United States wishes its initiative to consist of two points. These are: Holding a meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, and accepting some sort of an international umbrella for the direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab parties.

Discussions of the new initiative are now centering on a number of elements which are:

Holding a meeting between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and a U.S. delegation; agreeing on the proposed international framework provided that such an international meeting be held long after the meeting between a U.S. delegation and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation so as not to anger Israel; and, finally, accepting that the international framework or international umbrella include some kind of international participation in guarantees regarding these talks, including Egypt, some Arab countries, and a number of European countries in this framework.

AL-AHALI Views Assassination of Israeli Attache

PM030740 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 28 Aug 85 p 2

[Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad "Our Foreign Policy" collumn: "On the Assassination of the Israeli Administrative Attache"]

[Text] It is difficult to define the political identity of those who perpetrated the assassination of the administrative attache at the Israeli Embassy in Cairo. However, if we were to attempt to visualize this identity guided by the statement the perpetrators issued following the incident, we see that they claim to belong to "Egypt's revolution" and to "Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir" policies; they have shown particular hostility toward "the United States and Israel, and their lackeys in Egypt, especially the pashas of the past and the feudalists who now have an official party." They were anxious to praise the Egyptian Armed Forces' role in the canal crossing battle which Al-Sadat squandered with the signing of the disgraceful treaty known as "Camp David."

If we examine the operation from a purely technical standpoint we will no doubt see that it is the work of trained elements who charged their victim with being an agent for Israeli intelligence, Mosad, and chose a politically significant moment, which indicates a close study of the rapid developments in the arena.

The operation is certainly aimed against the remarkable improvement in Egyptian-Israeli relations in recent times. It has tried to ruin the many meetings proposed to take place between Egyptian and Israeli officials in the near future. Egyptian Minister of Tourism Wajih Shandi's visit to Israel immediately following the assassination was not simply to express an apology; in fact the visit was scheduled before the incident. A meeting is also scheduled to be held in New York between the Egyptian foreign minister and Israeli foreign minister during the General Assembly meeting in October. And in September Cairo will receive Abba Eban.

Obviously Egypt's desire to improve its relations with Israel is not unconnected with the outcome of the Rabat summit and the summit dropping from its agenda the reported inclusion of the question of Egypt's return to the Arab Leauge.

Peres has affirmed his desire to improve relations with Egypt so that it will have the opportunity to resume the initiative it launched last February, which is essentially to prompt the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to enter into direct negotiations with Israel instead of the scenario which the Casablanca summit supported, which provides for restricting the holding of these negotiations with Washington only, to be followed by an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union.

Following the failure of Murphy's mission the United States and Israel have certainly gambled that Egypt will have a role to play in exploiting the summit's acceptance in principle of the joint Palestinian-Jordanian move. The role was to concentrate on removing the obstacles that make this move unacceptable to Israel.

The assassination operation came at this very crucial time. This explains Israeli officials' insistence on playing down the significance of the incident, not holding Egypt responsible for it, and even exploiting these authorities' desire to prove that they will spare no effort to catch the perpetrators, in order to demand from Cairo further submission to Israel's conditions for normalization and to undertake a role that would serve Israel's visualization of future negotiations in the area.

Khark Island Raided Again; Iranian Plane Downed

JN051719 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1658 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes today launched a daring, destructive raid on Iran's Khark Island, dropping 4,000 kg of explosives to prevent the Iranian regime from putting out the fires or repair the oil facilities. Announcing this a short while ago, the military spokesman said that the Iraqi fighter planes, which carried out the fifth raid on Khark at 1110 [0710 GMT] today, returned safely to base.

The spokesman said Iraqi planes downed an Iranian F-14 plane, which was seen falling in flames. This occurred when Iranian planes intercepted the Iraqi planes after they carried out the attack on the island.

The spokesman asserted that these victories will impose justice, bring peace closer, and glorify Iraq against the aggressors and evildoers.

Spokesman Denies Losing Plane

JN051908 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1848 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA) — Iraq today denied that any of its planes was shot down during this morning's raid on Khark Isalnd. In a statement to INA, a military spokesman asserted that all the Iraqi planes that launched the fifth destructive raid on the island today returned safely to base. He affirmed that the Iraqi planes shot down an Iranian F-14 plane that attempted to intercept them after they carried out the raid. The spokesman refuted Iranian media claims that the Iranian air defenses had downed an Iraqi fighter and dared them to produce evidence to prove their claims.

Air Force Commander on Raids

JN060702 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0618 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Sep (INA) — Lieutenant General Hamid Sha'ban, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense, has asserted that Iraq will continue its attacks on Iran's Khark Island in order to destroy all its installations and to prevent the enemy from putting out fires and repairing its installations.

In an interview with the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* published here today, the Air Force commander said that the continuous air strikes indicate a determination to completely destroy this island and serve as a signal to those supporting the Iranian regime's aggression.

The commander added that the Iraqi air strikes will be harsher in the future in order to turn the island into a total ruin. He explained that yesterday's fifth air strike is a continuation of previous strikes.

Referring to the enemy's abortive attempt to intercept raiding Iraqi planes, the Air Force commander said: The Iranian regime wanted to try its luck by intercepting Iraqi planes. The result was that an F-14 plane, one of the sophisticated planes still in enemy possession, was shot down.

The commander pointed out that Iranian pilots are now fully aware of the Iraqi pilots' skill and their ability to carry out their missions. He said that the enemy is trying to depend on what is left of its economy and energy in order to continue its aggression. However, Iraq is determined to deprive the enemy of all resources.

The commander concluded his interview by saying that what Iraq is doing is alerting the Iranian people so they will play their role in holding their rulers accountable for continuing the war and causing further ruination.

Communique No 1,948 Reports Latest Operations

JN051654 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Communique No 1,948 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 5 September 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With rare determination, conviction, and heroism, our brave Armed Forces are defending the homeland and people's achievements, placing the tyrant clique in a tight corner before its people and the whole world, destroying its evil designs, and affirming to our great people that they have unlimited capacity to strike the criminal enemy forces everywhere on the battlefield.

The following is a roundup of operations for yesterday evening and today:

1. Using men who have distinguished themselves in courage and heroism, one of our forward units attacked enemy remnants on one of the vital vantage point in the V Army Corps northern sector. With artillery support, our men expelled and crshed enemy remnants and controlled the new position after inflicting heavy losses in men and equipment. Confirmed enemy losses amounted to more than 70 killed, whose bodies are still on the battlefield, and many more wounded. A quantity of weapons and large quantities of hardware and equipment were captured. The situation was finally decided in our favor in that position.

In a desparate attempt to hide its hollow defeat, the enemy attempted to dispatch a force estimated at an infantry company to the area. However, our hero fighters poured their fire on them, tearing them limb from limb and killing more than 76 and wounding many others. Our forces compelled the others to flee, leaving behind their weapons and equipment as spoils to be captured by our hero fighters. Blessed are the tireless hands of our men. God bless the heroes of the V Army Corps — officers and other ranks — who have achieved a new victory to be added to their well known victories. Thank God for His support at all times.

2. The Iraqi Air Force eagles continued to tear up the remnants of the Khomeyniites and destroy their equipment and hardware in the V Army Corps northern sector. Today our Air Force carried out 72 combat missions before returning safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Our forward formations and some of our capable artillery units opened heavy, concentrated fire on selected enemy targets in the VII Army Corps sector, scoring direct hits and destroying 20 infantry positions, 9 emplacements for heavy and medium guns, 1 launcher emplacement, 1 emplacement for an 82-mm mortar, 6 positions for snipers, and 3 oil tanks. A number of other tanks in the Khosrowabad area were also destroyed.

4. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units pounded enemy positions and personnel positions in the II Army Corps central sector, killing three, wounding others, and destroying three enemy observation posts, two infantry positions, and one heavy machinegun. Elsewhere in the same sector, our brave men captured two enemy soldiers along with their weapons.

5. Several of our forward formations opened fire on enemy positions and gun emplacements in the East Basra III Army Corps sector, inflicting losses in hardware and equipment. One enemy observation post and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

6. Using artillery, our forward units pounded enemy targets in front of their positions in the East Maysan I Army Corps sector, silencing enemy guns and setting its positions and vehicles on fire.

7. One enemy infantry position was destroyed, with those manning it slain, and an ammution dump burned in the I Army Corps northern sector.

8. One enemy raft was destroyed in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector.

9. New groups of Iranian soldiers and civilians, including an Iranian family, sought refuge with our units. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

10. The tyrant clique's forces shelled Mandali suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 September 1985

28 Iranian POW's Released, Transported to Ankara

JN051004 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Sep (INA) — Iraq has unilaterally released 28 Iranian POW's whom Iraqi troops captured in previous battles. The Iranian POW's were transported to Ankara today to be handed over to the Iranian side under the auspices of the International Red Cross in Turkey. The decision to release a new group of POW's confirms Iraq's peaceful stands and desire to put an end to the war which has entered its 6th year.

Visiting USSR Official on Mideast Issues, Summit

JN060743 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Sep 85 pp 1, 14

[By Khidr Mansur]

[Text] Amman —Mikhail Kondakov, Supreme Soviet Presidium member and chairman of the USSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Arab Countries, has said that the USSR will not restore diplomatic relations with Israel at present.

In an exclusive interview with the sister paper *JERUSALEM STAR*, the Soviet official added that Moscow will not restore these relations unless Israel withdraws from the Arab territories it occupied in the 1967 war. Kondakov was commenting on recent news agency reports that the USSR was considering restoring diplomatic relations with the Zionist entity.

Regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, Kondakov said that the USSR supports any positive move toward peace and that Moscow is ready to cooperate with the United States on the question of peace, provided that such cooperation takes place within the framework of an international conference. The Soviet official emphasized the need to convene an international conference embracing all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO, with the participation of the United States and the USSR. Kondakov said that his country absolutely supports the PLO in its capacity as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Kondakov added that the USSR supports all moves to patch up differences between the PLO and Syria and that Moscow calls for the restoration of normal fraternal relations between Jordan and Syria. He said: We consider the restoration of relations between the two fraternal countries an important and urgent topic.

Regarding the superpower summit which is expected to take place in November between Soviet leader Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan, Kondakov said that the summit agenda will cover all hot issues in the international arena, including the question of Middle East peace.

Kondakov described relations between Jordan and the USSR as very good, adding that they will become even better in the near future.

Meets With Al-Rifa'i

JN051355 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Mikhail Kondakov, Supreme Soviet Presidium member and chairman of the USSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Arab Countries [titles as received], in his office this morning. They discussed Jordanian-Soviet relations and ways to promote them as well as the positive role that friendship societies are playing in entrenching and bolstering relations among peoples, particularly the role of Soviet-Jordanian friendship in this regard.

The 1-hour meeting was attended by Bahjat al-Talhuni, chairman of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society; the delegation accompanying Kondakov; and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Amman.

Cultural Agreement Signed

JN051918 Amman Television Service in English
1900 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society and the Soviet Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Arab Countries signed a new cultural agreement in Amman today. It was signed by Mr Bahjat al-Talhuni, president of the society, and the head of the visiting Soviet delegation, Mikhail Kondakov.

Under the agreement, both sides will exchange cultural delegations and grant scholarships to students from Jordan and the Soviet Union. They will also organize art and cultural exhibitions and exchange documentaries highlighting cultural activity in both countries and promoting ties of friendship between them.

Following the signing ceremony, Mr al-Talhuni expressed his deep satisfaction over the agreement which, he said, is bound to boost cultural cooperation and contribute towards strengthening of ties of friendship between the two countries. The agreement, he said, also provides for each side to celebrate national occasions of the other and grants annual university scholarships to 25 Jordanian students.

Economists Call U.S.-Israeli Free Trade 'Threat'

JN051200 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 5 Sep 85 p 6

[By Muhammad al-Milkawi]

[Excerpts] Several Jordanian economists have called for collective Arab steps to abort the free trade zone agreement between the United States and Israel which went into effect last Sunday, considering it a threat to Arab economic security and higher Arab interests. They said that U.S. insistence on implementing this agreement, despite strong Arab opposition, is proof of the existence of a U.S.-Israeli plan to undermine the concept and objectives of the Arab boycott of Israel.

Hamdi al-Tabba', chairman of the Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce, has affirmed that the establishment of the free trade zone between the Zionist entity and the United States provides a breakthrough for the collapsing Israeli economy and increases Israeli exports to the United States. Consequently, this will improve Israel's production base and involve it in specialized production on the level of international trade.

Al-Tabba' added that this step will facilitate mutual cooperation between Israel and the United States in production, expedite the transfer of advanced U.S. technology to Israel, and lead to cooperation in scientific research and professional and technical training.

Al-Tabba' said that possible side effects of the free trade zone project could be the flow of European investments to Israel to benefit from the free trade zone with the United States and profits from goods Israel will import from countries with whom it will conclude preferential trade agreements or from goods Israel will import from the United States and then re-export to those countries.

Al-Tabba' indicated that the Zionist entity is trying through this project to circumvent Arab boycott laws by establishing joint projects with the United States. This will enable Israeli firms to establish links with several major U.S. firms under different names in the hope of penetrating Arab markets. Under the provisions of the free trade zone agreement, he said, Israeli goods entering U.S. markets will not show the country of origin.

Al-Tabba' explained that the establishment of the free trade zone between Israel and the United States will enable the Israeli entity to escalate its aggression against Arab states and strengthen its economy and intrinsic power. The Arab states, he said, should exert every effort to ratify collective Arab agreements aimed at achieving Arab economic integration, espeically the Arab economic unity agreement and the Arab common makret decision.

Al-Tabba' further explained that Israeli goods exported to the United States from free trade zones would eventually reach Arab states, including Jordan, since these goods would not display the country of origin.

Regarding the practical steps which must be taken by Arab states to abort and combat the free trade zones, Al-Tabba' said that combatting the free trade zone danger calls for strict application of Arab boycott laws and warnings about the multinational goods with which Israel might penetrate Arab markets.

Al-Tabba' said that a firm Arab stand calls for tightening boycott rules in order to protect Arab investments in the United States from being recycled through U.S. banks and investment funds. It also urges Arab chambers of commerce to assist their governments in implementing boycott rules and conducting awareness campaigns regarding the possibility of Israeli goods penetrating Arab markets. Al-Tabba' stressed the need to ask Arab-American chambers of commerce to exert their utmost to oppose the free trade zone and to point out the harm it might do to the U.S. economy and U.S.-Arab relations, as well as the effects of rivalry between Israeli and U.S. goods in traditional U.S. markets.

Regarding the Arab Economic Unity Council's role in combating the free trade zone between the United States and Israel, Muhammad al-Sharif, the council's assistant secretary general for economic affairs, said that out of faith in its pan-Arab role, the council has continued efforts to tackle the challenges facing the Arab nation, foremost being the free trade zone project. He said that the council has given close attention to this subject in view of the dangers entailed, such as enabling the Israeli enemy to escalate its aggression against the Arab nation.

Al-Sharif said that during its 43d session recently, the council acquainted itself with the measures and methods adopted by the [Arab League's] economic and social council to combat the establishment of the free trade zone between the United States and the Zionist entity. It also examined with close interest the various dimensions of this project. The council, he said, approved several principles and measures, foremost being the determination by member-states to immediately and fully implement the economic and social council's decision taken during its 38th session and all the measures contained therein.

The council also emphasized that Arab states that have not yet promulgated the unified boycott law should do so immediately and also establish their regional boycott offices. The council urged member-states to adhere to boycott rules and measures and take immediate measures establishing effective organs to firmly and strictly apply boycott rules and measures.

Al-Sharif said that the council also called for strengthening Arab economic integration and expediting ratification of collective Arab agreements aimed at achieving Arab economic integration, especially the Arab economic unity agreement and the Arab common market decision.

Jordanian economic expert and researcher Dr Fahd al-Fanik explained that the establishment of the free trade zone between the United States and Israel is not a purely economic matter, but primarily a political issue. Had it been a purely economic matter, he said, the United States would not have undertaken such a move which only serves Israel through American privileges. International agreements are normally based on mutual interests on an equal basis, he pointed out.

Regarding the zone's effects on the Zionist entity, Dr al-Fanik said that the zone opens up the biggest consumer market in the world to Israeli goods. Israeli goods, he said, will be considered U.S. national goods. From a practical viewpoint, the agreement has turned Israel into the 51st state of the United States. This gives Israel a new economic dimension that will greatly diminish the efficacy of the Arab boycott.

Regarding the course to be followed in order to combat the trade zone agreement, Dr al-Fanik said that the implementation of the agreement urges Arab states to boycott the United States economically, reduce importation of U.S. goods, convert their financial assets from the U.S. dollar to European and Japanese currencies, and initiate awareness campaigns to warn the [American] working class, which will bear the burden of this cooperation, that the importation of every $1 million worth of goods from Israel would mean the loss of 11 [figures as published] job opportunities for those employed in the United States.

Dr al-Fanik emphasized the need to revise Arab boycott systems and measures, saying Arab trade ministers must meet to discuss this problem and devise practical steps for bolstering boycott measures.

Yasin al-Kayid, director general of the free zones authority, said that the free trade zone agreement between the Zionist entity and the United States means that both countries' goods and commodities will be exempted from custom tariffs, which will give Israeli goods a competitive and preferential status in U.S. markets.

This step, Al-Kayid stressed, constitutes a new U.S. support for Israel that is stronger than all previous support and will greatly help the ailing Israeli economy. It will also facilitate the marketing of Israeli goods in U.S. markets.

Al-Kayid said that the danger lies in the possibility of Israeli goods penetrating Arab markets through re-exportation. He urged Arab states to study this subject as soon as possible and to adopt necessary measures and precautions. He emphasized the important role of the Arab boycott organs.

League in Defense of Prisoners Issues Statement

JN051000 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Sep 85 pp 18, 22

[Text] Amman —The League in Defense of Prisoners and Detainees in Zionist occupation prisons has appealed to world public opinion to oppose the administrative detentions and massive arrests of Palestinian citizens in the occupied territories.

This came in a statement issued by the League yesterday stating that the Zionist occupation authorities have reinforced part of the 1945 emergency law under the British mandate giving occupation authorities the right to indiscriminately detain any one on the pretext of security, to place administrative detainees for an unlimited time in prison, and to expel these detainees.

In application of this law, the occupation authorities have in less than 2 weeks detained more than 100 Palestinians and expelled 7 others. Since the beginning of June 1985, the authorities have detained more than 1,000 people and the prisons have become overcrowded. The League stressed its denunciation and condemnation of these acts and said it will add them to the list of the Zionist enemy's violations of human rights.

The League urged the world and humanitarian organizations to take action improve the poor conditions of prisoners and detainees.

The major humanitarian demands endorsed by Geneva conventions and international laws and norms are the following:

1. Improving health conditions and giving proper medicine at the proper time to imprisoned patients.

2. Improving food in terms of quality and quantity.

3. Finding a solution to the tragedy of overcrowding in prisons.

4. Halting acts of torture, repression, and terrorism against detainees during interrogation and detention.

5. Respecting prisoners' relatives during their visits and refraining from provocative acts against them.

AL-RA'Y Attacks Herut Party, Zionist Extremists

JN050854 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Sep pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Falsification of Facts"]

[Text] The Herut Party led by Yitzhaq Shamir, the enemy's foreign minister, has held the Labor Party and its so-called wrong policies related to the settlements in the West Bank responsible for the killing of a Zionist soldier in Hebron. The Herut Party has said: "By not encouraging settlements, the Labor Party has worked to bolster the strength of Israel's enemies".

The Herut Party that is now led by Shamir and was previously led by Menachem Begin, is the practical expression of Zionist racism. Moreover, its history in Palestine has remained one of oppression and terrorism. Its policies have remained a reminder of the colonialist mentality which was defeated by peoples through heroic wars that decisively affirmed that peoples' willpower cannot be defeated and that military supremacy can only lead to further killing and destruction without being able to impose defeat and surrender on others.

The Herut Party has ignored all facts concerning the Palestinian people's heroic acts under occupation. When he was confronted and killed, the Zionist soldier was guarding a Palestinian house in Hebron which Zionist representatives seized last month and tried to usurp from its owner. Nevertheless, the Zionist extremists, with all their known craving for terrorism and killing and who are truly represented by the Herut Party, have not admitted the Zionist crime. While talking about the soldier's death, the Zionist extremists ignored the fact that everyone has the right to forcefully confront those who attack him and his property. It is not true that the killing of this soldier is related to extremist and less extremist Zionists. It was under the Labor Party leadership that the 1967 war was launched. Moreover, it was under the Labor Party that the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Syrian heights were occupied. In essence, the Labor Party does not appear to be less aggressive, less Zionist, or less racist than the Herut Party or other Zionist extremists.

It remains to point out that the Zionist repression and the policies of terrorism and settlements will not put an end to the Palestinian people's resistance. If the Herut Party thinks it can plant settlements in all the occupied territories and that these settlements can eventually impose surrender, then it is very much deluded. This is because peoples cannot be defeated and because their resistance to their enemies becomes more intrepid with the escalation of repression and terrorism by these enemies.

Al-Jumayyil Leaves on Official Visit to FRG

NC051110 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpt] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil left Beirut at noon today for the FRG in response to an official invitation. The president is accompanied by adviser Muhammad Shuqayr and Marun Haymari, acting chief of protocol at the presidential palace.

Minister Nabih Birri Returns From Damascus

NC052132 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has returned to Beirut from Damascus. He has contacted Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni and Minister Salim al-Huss and briefed them on the results of his talks with Syrian officials.

Fighting Continues Around Burj al-Barajinah

5 Amal Gunmen Killed

NC051510 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Fighting involving the use of flat-trajectory weapons and mortars is still raging between Amal and Palestinian gunmen around the Burj al-Barajinah camp. According to our correspondent, five Amal members have been killed by Palestinian mortar fire.

Our latest reports indicate that Amal gunmen have been placed on alert. Meanwhile, the exchange of fire has become less intense. The Airport Road is still under attack by Palestinian snipers.

Meanwhile, a guarded calm prevails along combat lines in the mountain area following the intermittent shelling of Bsus from positions held by Junblatt's men in 'Alayh.

Amal Leader Addresses Appeal

NC051544 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Tension continues in the area of Burj al-Barajinah, and the sound of exploding rockets and bursts of machinegun fire can be heard from time to time. Meanwhile, strenuous efforts are continuing to prevent the situation from worsening. The camp coordination committee is currently holding a meeting at the Carlton Hotel to discuss the new situation.

Colonel 'Akif Haydar, head of the Amal movement Political Bureau, addressed an appeal to members of the Palestinian Salvation Front to hurry to the camps and confront those who are provoking incidents. Col Haydar said that he had ordered the Amal movement not to return the shelling and not to be seen carrying weapons.

Tanks Pound Camp

NC051715 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Amal movement and the Palestinians are still fighting near Burj al-Barajinah. The Internal Security Forces withdrew from Al-Ruways this afternoon after their positions and vehicles were badly damaged by gunfire.

According to our latest reports, T-54 tanks belonging to the Amal movement have pounded Palestinian positions in Burj al-Barajinah. This prompted gunmen in the camp to contact Palestinians in the mountain area and ask them to help relieve the pressure they are under.

A shell fired from Burj al-Barajinah fell near the sports stadium tonight, causing a big fire.

Amal Denies Palestinians Held

NC051410 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The Amal movement Information Office today issued a statement in response to the tendentious campaigns which are being launched against the movement by several Lebanese parties. The statement emphasized that, in implementation of the Damascus agreement, the movement had released all the Palestinians they were holding and had handed them over to the Palestinian National Salvation Front through the Coordination Committee. Therefore, the movement should not be held responsible for any persons missing in battles in which hundreds of people had lost their lives.

Amal Military Official Killed

NC052033 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] According to reports from West Beirut, Zuhayr 'Alami, an Amal movement military official, has been killed in Burj al-Barajinah, and 'Aql Hamidi, of the Amal movement, is preparing to take his gunmen into Burj al-Barajinah camp. Efforts are being made to resolve the situation.

Socialists and Palestinians are currently assembling in Wata al-Musaytibah to confront Amal.

Security reports have indicated that members of the Amal movement surrounded and occupied an office belonging to the Syrian Social Nationalist Party in Harat Hurayk this afternoon. Acute tension prevails, and there is a state of alert on both sides.

Clashes Intensify 6 Sep

NC060934 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0915 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Clashes between Amal and Palestinian gunmen resumed in Burj al-Barajinah camp at 1135 today. Artillery, rockets, and machineguns are being used in the fighting. The road leading to the airport has been closed due to the clashes, which have intensified as of 1200.

Palestinians Reportedly Killed

NC061136 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Palestinian sources have announced that Amal gunmen today stormed some buildings in the southern suburbs, particularly in Harat Hurayk. There they seized some 30 Palestinians, killed them, and threw their bodies in the streets. Among the dead are Ahmad Iskandar, his wife Hiyam, Nasir al-Jari, Abu Khalid Suwayd, and Khalil Khalil.

Security Sources on 'Massacre'

NC061145 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Security sources have disclosed that Amal gunmen, led by a man from the 'Awadah family, nicknamed Al-Hanash, today massacred a number of Palestinians in the Harat Hurayk and Al-Ruways areas [in the southern suburbs of Beirut]. The Amal gunmen massacred at least 15 Palestinians.

Amal Movement, PSP Gunmen Clash in West Beirut

Fighting Spreads

NC052045 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Fighting involving the use of various types of rockets and machineguns has been raging since 1830 today. Amal and Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] gunmen are fighting in certain areas, while Amal and the Palestinians are clashing elsewhere in West Beirut. The Amal-PSP clashes are taking place in Al-Mullah 'A'ishah Bakkar, the area near the mufti's office, Tallat al-Khayyat, Al-Sana'i', Al-Hamra', Bristol, Burj al-Murr, Al-Manarah, 'Ayn al-Muraysah, and Clemenceau. There have been some casualties.

Battles between Amal and the Palestinians are raging in and around Burj al-Barajinah, Harat Hurayk, Al-Ghubayrah, Al-Shiyah, the Arab University, and the Airport Road. Several people were killed and many others wounded in the fighting, which has now spread to Sabra and Al-Fakahani.

Birri Warns PSP

NC052049 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The clashes between Amal and Progressive Socialist Party members and between the Palestinians and Amal in West Beirut have become less intense. It has been reported that Minister Nabih Birri has warned the PSP that Amal groups will be compelled to raid its centers if it continues to participate with the Palestinians in the battles in West Beirut.

2 Crossing Points Open

NC060840 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The situation is now calm in all areas of West Beirut where, regrettably, clashes occurred. The property damage that resulted from the fighting has been estimated at millions of pounds. Normal activity has returned to the areas of Al-Mulla, 'A'ishah Bakkar, Al-Zarif, Al-Sana'i', and Karakul al-Duruz this morning after manifestations of armed presence disappeared. The West Beirut Security Committee, which stems from the Coordination Committee, supervised the withdrawal of gunmen and ensured that such incidents would not reoccur. The situation is also calm along the Beirut and southern suburb combat lines. Movement is normal through the Al-Kafa'at-Al-Murayjah and Qasqas-Al-Masalih crossing points.

Lebanese Forces Deny Restricting Food Supplies

NC051430 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] A responsible source in the Lebanese Forces has responded to the misleading and defamatory campaign that claims that West Beirut and the south are under siege and cut off from supplies of food. The source pointed out that a ship carrying 1,000 tons of flour is currently being unloaded at the port of Sidon. It was alsonoted that another ship loaded with flour will head to the south, and that five trucks filled with flour have passed through the Qasqas crossing point into West Beirut.

Rocket, Artillery Attacks in Southern Townships

Katyushas Fired

JN051049 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] At 0700 this morning, two katyushas were fired at the Al-'Ayshiyah Company [Sariyah] center; they missed their target. Simultaneously, several rockets fell on the Sujud center, accompanied by salvos fired from medium-caliber weapons. A soldier at the centre was slightly wounded. The center elements returned tank and machinegun fire. They were backed by the army of southern Lebanon artillery that shelled the townships of Jarju', 'Arab Salim, and Habbush. Several casualties were reported and ambulances were seen rushing to these areas.

Lahd Positions Attacked

NC051903 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The Martyr Hasan Dawud group of the national resistance front has announced that one of its units shelled an enemy position in Tallat 'Alman with mortars at 0730 today. The position was hit and was seen to be on fire. A tank was also damaged as it was retreating to the hills overlooking the village. The unit returned safely to base.

The Martyr Mahmud 'Ali Farhat group of the national resistance front used rockets and machineguns to attack a position held by agent Lahd's militiamen near Sujud at 0300 today. During the 30-minute clash, the position received direct hits.

A 12.7mm machinegun emplacement was destroyed, and a number of agent Lahd's militiamen were either killed or wounded during the fighting. Calls for help were heard from inside the position.

Following the Sujud operation, agent Lahd troops shelled Jarju', damaging several houses. The town of Al-Luwayzah in the south was also subjected to shelling from positions held by agent Lahd forces in the Sujud hills.

In another development, according to UNIFIL reports, 25 vehicles, 10 tanks, and 10 intelligence vehicles belonging to the enemy entered Yatar Township yesterday. Israeli forces claimed that they entered Yatar because three rockets were fired from there at the Galilee area. One civilian was killed when Israeli forces fired at the township using machineguns and rockets.

Vice President Meets With Lebanese Officials

JN051327 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1255 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Damascus, 5 Sep (SANA) — A meeting was held in Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's office at noon today. In addition to Khaddam, the meeting was attended by Nabih Birri, Lebanese minister of state for the south and reconstruction, and leader of the Amal Movement; Walid Junblatt, minister of public works, transport, and tourism, and leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party; 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon; George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party; and In'am Ra'd Foreign Ministry official and member of the Supreme Council of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. Talks revolved around various aspects of the situation in the Lebanese arena.

AL-BA'TH Alludes to Israeli Golan 'Provocations'

JN060625 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 6 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's comment, *AL-BA'TH* asks about the meaning of the new conspiratorial move. Replying to this question, the paper says:

With the announcement that Murphy is again returning to the area, every side has begun to carry out the role assigned to it. Israel, which views the treasonous Jordanian-'Arafatist action as an opportunity to eliminate any joint Arab action, has begun directly and through its tools to create a security flareup in southern Lebanon. Naturally, it is being helped by 'Arafat's clique. This clique is playing a role which is no less dangerous than the Israeli role. Recent events have proven that like Israel, 'Arafat is behind every act of tension and sabotage in Lebanon. Moreover, Israel has begun to carry out direct acts of provocation against Syria both in Lebanon and the occupied Golan. The last of these provocations were the maneuvers carried out in occupied Golan and the continued prsecution and detention of Syrian Arab citizens.

We must point out here that Syria is fully aware of the real objectives behind these provocations. Therefore, whoever believes that any power whatsoever can impose anything on Syria through these acts of provocations and pressure is mistaken. It has been proven to everyone that Syria, backed by the masses of the Arab nation and all progressive and liberation forces in the world, holds the decision on everything concerning the pan-Arab cause. It is assumed that everyone is now convinced that the age of surprises and enforcing the policy of fait accompli has gone for good.

Regarding the Lebanese issue, *AL-BA'TH* explains that Syria, which is tackling this issue on the basis of a firm pan-Arab principle, will continue to exert its efforts until fraternal Lebanon succeeds in overcoming its tribulation, and, consequently, in rebuilding itself and playing its pan-Arab role in the long struggle against the enemies of the Arab nation, especially Israel, the main enemy of the Arab nation. We would also like to point out that the move by 'Arafat and the Jordanian regime in the direction of U.S.-Israeli solutions has met with a very harsh reply. The masses of our people in the occupied homeland have carried out a genuine popular uprising against the occupation and its practices. This means categorical rejection of all the capitulationist and treasonous proposals sought by the Jordanian regime and 'Arafat.

Oil Minister, Delegation Arrive in Moscow

For Moscow coverage of the visit to the Soviet Union by a Syrian delegation led by Oil Minister Ghazi al-Durabi, including his talks with Soviet officials in the fields of oil industry and geology, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 5 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

Peres on Tabah, PLO, Terrorism, U.S. Visit

TA051835 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Me'ir Kohen and Marcelle Sagiv within the "Meeting" program; in the prime minister's office on 5 September; in Hebrew — videotaped]

[Text] [Kohen] We learned this morning about a surprising visit in Cairo by the director of the Prime Minister's Office, Avraham Tamir, who conferred on two occasions with the Egyptian president. Could you tell us the results of the visit and whether there may be a summit meeting between you and President Mubarak?

[Peres] The problem is not that of a summit meeting, but that of overcoming all those issues that are still in dispute. There are not too many of them and I believe there is a way to solve them. We are conducting constant negotiations to find the solution to all those problems which have not yet been solved.

[Sagiv] Mr Prime Minister, is the question of Tabah a problem just between Israel and Egypt or is it also a problem between the Likud and the Alignment? Was this latter point solved during your lunch with the vice prime minister?

[Peres] We must have lunch together again; one cannot solve all the problems in one session. Obviously, there are differences of opinion between the Likud and the Alignment but, I think, they are not insurmountable. What are the differences about? In fact, Mr Shamir agrees to initially pursue conciliation to be followed by arbitration. Even a process of conciliation should have a time limit. In other words, he does not object to arbitration and we do not object to conciliation. Assuming that Egypt agreed to both processes, the government could already make a decision.

[Sagiv] Why does Egypt not agree to this?

[Peres] Well, you should ask Egypt and not me about this. However, I do not think the problem is Tabah. From the Egyptian point of view, the problem is the public opinion that has been created around the question of Tabah. After all, Tabah is a very small place devoid of any strategic importance. Personally, I think that Israel has a case in Tabah. I am also sorry that some people have created the impression that we are going for arbitration in order to lose. We are going to arbitration in order to clarify things. In my opinion, we definitely have a case.

[Kohen] Mr Prime Minister, how do you see Egyptian-Israeli relations developing in the wake of the meetings held in Egypt by Avraham Tamir?

[Peres] I think that progress has been made. I think that various possibilities were raised there and we will analyze them in the next few days. We will try to choose one of them which may also be conducive to a decision within the Cabinet.

[Kohen] Could you reveal what this possibility is all about?

[Peres] You really do not want me to do that. What for? Let us check the matter quietly.

[Sagiv] Still on the question of Egypt, one of the complaints of the Likud ministers is that the question of Tabah is actually an excuse, that even if the problem is solved, Egypt will raise additional demands and arguments before it agrees to return its ambassador to Israel. Did you receive any hint that if the problem of Tabah is solved, relations will definitely be put on the right track?

[Peres] I have not heard such an argument, but if there is one like that, let me tell you that there was a better excuse, and that is the whole of the Sinai. After all, there are 60,000 square km in the Sinai whereas Tabah is only 900 or 1,000 square meters and is but a small excuse. Those who objected to peace with Egypt did not begin with Tabah, they began with the Sinai, and the Rafah approaches. What has that got to do with Tabah?

Still, who can answer that question? Me, I can give only one answer: that people of goodwill must do everything in their power to strengthen peace and to eliminate suspicions and fears. Of course, this also entails an element of risk and I am not denying it.

[Kohen] Mr Peres, there was another escalation in the acts of terror this week: Two IDF soldiers were stabbed in the casbah in Hebron and two attempts to strike from the sea were foiled by the Israeli Navy. This morning you toured Hebron. What was your impression and what is the right response to these acts of terror?

[Peres] First of all, I want to address the political aspect of this issue. The PLO has stepped up terrorism because it believes that Israel will split up, weaken, and hesitate and that the United States will recognize it. However, none of these things will happen. Israel will close ranks around the security issue, it will adopt tougher measures because it has no other choice, and the Americans are not impressed by terror either in America or elsewhere. However, in my opinion, 'Arafat is destroying the Arabs and the Palestinians, but he will not destroy us. He behaves exactly as the mufti; he uses double-talk: When he is in Amman he speaks in favor of peace and when he is in the territories he speaks in favor of stabbings, shootings, and murders. Who will believe him? What will really happen? We wanted to improve the quality of life in the territories but now we will not be able to do that; we wanted to enter negotiations but now we will not be able to do that. So, what is the future? King Husayn and 'Arafat say that there is no time, but they are killing time. As for Israel, it has from time to time sustained casualties — this is not pleasant, but it has not destroyed us. We will adopt the necessary measures to protect our lives.

[Sagiv] Mr Prime Minister, there are two different approaches within the Israeli Government as witnessed recently. Regarding the security measures and the manner in which the government will deal with terrorism, you said this week that we should proceed with restraint. On the other hand, there are those who call for stepping up punitive measures and increasing settlement. Knesset Member Ge'ula Kohen has said that the answer to any act of terrorism is to step up settlement, in the heart of Hebron as well. Can a common policy be reached when there is such a gap between the two blocs?

[Peres] An agreement can be reached about security but not about policy. Political considerations should not prevent us from adopting the necessary security measures. However, those who want to camouflage their political views under a security cover will find that the differences of opinion have not vanished. Does Ge'ula Kohen support settlement only because there have been acts of terrorism? Did she give up on settlements when there were no acts of terrorism? What does one thing have to do with the other? There is a group of people that is trying to push the political argument into the security debate, but this will not succeed.

[Sagiv] Did your tour of Hebron this morning give you the impression that the confrontation will only exacerbate between those who call for settlement inside Hebron and the line adopted by the government?

[Peres] There is no confrontation; there is an argument. There are two different views within the Israeli people and I am aware of them. However, the decision in favor of one of those views will be made by the Knesset and the Cabinet, not by the casbah.

[Kohen] Mr Prime Minister, in the last Cabinet session you reported that Israel appealed to Jordan via the United States and made it plain that it takes a serious view of the presence of terrorist commands in Jordan. Do you belive these appeals will bear any practical results?

[Peres] I believe that King Husayn does not want to turn Jordan into a terrorist base. I believe that he allowed the PLO to come to Amman to take some political rather than terrorist action. I think that some of the Jordanian leaders are shocked about what the PLO has been doing from their territory. This also poses a very big question to the Jordanians about the PLO's sincerity. Some PLO men claim they have lost what they call their geographical pluralism or, in other words, they have been banished from all the countries and they are apparently looking for a place in Jordan. I cannot conceive that Jordan will agree to allow the PLO to set up on its soil bases for launching terrorist operations. What we told Jordan is that we are actually in the possession of indisputable information that terrorist plans and instructions are also being issued from Jordan.

[Sagiv] Does this message affect the Jordanian Government? In other words, will this dialogue bring an end to the activities of these commands? If that is not the case, what steps will Israel be able to take?

[Peres] First of all, I hope the message accomplishes its mission. I cannot reply on behalf of the Jordanian Government. If it really turns out that Jordan is increasingly becoming a terrorist center — which I hope will not be the case — Israel will have to draw its own conclusions.

[Kohen] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in the wake of the attack in Hebron that Israel should inform the United States that it will not agree to enter political negotiations as long as the PLO adheres to its policy. Do you subscribe to this view?

[Peres] No. Anyway, I did not suggest that we enter negotiations with the PLO because this organization continues to favor terror as its political strategy. I heard that the vice prime minister said that he believes, just as I do, that King Husayn means peace. So, what is the argument all about? Do we want to punish anybody standing in the way? Do we want to have the entire Arab world rally around the PLO's position? Not at all, we distinguish between the position of the PLO and that of the others.

[Sagiv] Mr Prime Minister, do you not see it as a vicious circle that each time terrorism exacerbates, both the vice prime minister and other Cabinet members say it is impossible to begin negotiations as long as there is terrorism? On the other hand, even if one wants to begin negotiations, this is still linked with terrorism.

[Peres] If our entire existence depended on words, you would be right. There is definitely a vicious circle of talk. However, this government has a program which has been signed by everybody. This program says that we are prepared to conduct negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in which the Palestinians are acceptable to us, or in other words, that they should not be PLO men. The government's basic guidelines cannot be amended everytime one makes a speech. The basic guidelines commit us all.

[Sagiv] Will new ideas or new efforts be made in the wake of the failure of Richard Murphy's mission to Jordan?

[Peres] I think the proposals we made are the right ones. If I understand King Husayn correctly, what he is saying is that this is the last opportunity, and that time is running out. The Jordanians presented a plan that simply takes a lot of time. This four-stage plan — first, a meeting with Murphy; then negotiations between the PLO and the United States; then the preparation of an international conference; and then the international conference — does certainly not mean direct negotiations with Israel. Such a plan would take until the year 2000. Six months have elapsed and there still is no delegation. Murphy has come and gone, but there is still no agreement about the composition of the delegation.

[Sagiv] What is the solution?

[Peres] The solution is to save time and phases, to begin direct negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that does not include terrorists. For example, I ask myself what the Arabs would feel were Israel to include in its delegation people convicted of having carried out terrorist activities. The solution is to have direct negotiations without any preconditions; each side would present what it has to offer and each side would listen to the other side's proposals. This could be done within 3 months and we could begin to talk business.

[Kohen] In other interviews you have called on Jordan not to waste time on the composition of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation but rather to enter direct negotiations. Do you believe King Husayn is currently able to free himself from his dependence on Yasir 'Arafat after the political agreement they signed in February this year?

[Peres] Once again, I cannot speak on behalf of the Jordanian king. I am very cautious and I also respect his views. This is his and not my opinion. One should also take risks for the sake of peace. I just think that the king really wanted to go along with 'Arafat. However, if 'Arafat tries to lead him in a direction that runs counter to his own then Husayn will have to draw his own conclusions.

Look, even if someone offers you crepe rubber-soled shoes to walk faster, you still have not solved the problem; you still have to decide where rather than how fast you want to go.

[Kohen] Are you disappointed with King Husayn's position?

[Peres] Were I disappointed, I would write books or poems. It is not my job to be disappointed; my job is to look for solutions to overcome obstacles on the way. I am not surprised that there are obstacles.

[Sagiv] Mr Prime Minister, on more than one occasion you have emphasized that a dialogue with Palestinian inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria is a positive and important matter which should be taken up. How does one overcome the fact that some of the notables considered moderate by Israel still stress that they regard the PLO as their sole representative?

[Peres] We have never censored thoughts, we have censored weapons. A man may say whatever he wants, but he must not shoot. Anybody may say that he supports this or another opinion; it is not a sin to think; one does not pay taxes on thoughts.

[Sagiv] What if they are identified with the PLO and there is such a qualification?

[Peres] What is the meaning of being identified with the PLO? If they belong to an organization that engages in terrorism, that is one thing, but if they support certain views, that is altogether another matter. The PLO is an organization which, according to its charter, wants to destroy Israel and, according to its actions, wants to murder Jews. Those who belong to this organization belong to one category. If these people come forth and say that they identify with violence and murder and that they will provoke violence and murder then there will be a problem.

[Kohen] Mr Prime Minister, referring to Syria's recent intentions: Is Syria really trying to escalate the situation or is it trying to undermine the peace process?

[Peres] Allow me to make a small calculation: When we left Lebanon some said that katyushas would immediately begin to fall on the entire Galilee. Thank God, there have been some incidents but not as serious as some thought. Later, some said that Syria would rule Lebanon. So, is Syria ruling Lebanon? Today, the divisions and violence in Lebanon have become a Syrian problem rather than vice versa, and it is good that we are out of that picture. I think that Syria walked into the Lebanese quagmire after we got out of it. The quagmire remains the same, and only those who are stuck in it have changed.

We have no concrete proof that Syria is going to attack us or that it has some other kind of plans. However, we should always be on the alert and at the same time we should discern the facts.

[Sagiv] For quite some time extremism has been on the increase. Every case of terrorism results in a reaction of anxiety and hostility among the Jewish public, and every increase in Jewish extremism results in a parallel trend of extremism on the Arab side. Do you think we can overcome this vicious circle, and what methods does the government view essential at this time?

[Peres] First of all we must differentiate between innocent people — whether Jewish or Arab — whom we must treat humanely, and guilty people, whom we must punish, again regardless of their community or nationality. As the Arabs also accept some of our heritage, if you look at that heritage, the Torah, you will see that the first-born was Adam. Isaac and Ishmael came later; they were not the first ones to be born, before Adam. Therefore, we are all of us first of all human beings, without differences of religion, color, or nationality. I expect Jews and Arabs to treat each other as civilized human beings, without any violence. If a man turns into an animal, takes a knife and starts stabbing children, then he is an animal. This does not mean, however, that everyone else belonging to his nationality ceases to be a human being. Therefore, if Tulkarm dignitaries came to express condolences to a bereaved family, to the mayor of Netanya, the latter should have received them. What does he have against them?

[Sagiv] Does not this incident testify to the extent which events influence the atmosphere, the willingness to maintain a dialogue?

[Peres] Since we cannot change people, we should change the atmosphere. It certainly has an influence, and I believe that responsible people should doubtlessly act to improve the atmosphere.

[Kohen] Mr Peres, at the time the national unity government was established a new policy regarding Israeli Arabs was declared. Meanwhile several of the problems have become more serious, mainly the problems of land, unemployment, education, etcetera. Why, then, is the issue not on the agenda of the government; why are these problems not discussed?

[Peres] What issue?

[Kohen] The issue of Israeli Arabs, the problem of Israeli Arabs.

[Peres] First of all we followed our traditional approach; we acted extensively to bring about real equality in terms of the relationship between the Arab sector and the State of Israel. This finds expression in master plans, aiding the Arab municipalties, establishing more municipalties. Since Minister 'Ezer Weizman entered the picture there has been a constant examination of the situation in the territories, a constant search for appropiate solutions. In fact, the Prime Minister's Office has just now prepared a rather long paper on policy toward Israeli Arabs, and we will shortly discuss it. The aim is to improve the situation. I believe that an Arab who is an Israeli citizen should have equal rights and be under equal obligations as anyone else, in practice not only in declarations.

[Sagiv] With your permission, let us return to foreign policy issues. You are scheduled to visit the United States early next month. Mr Shamir will also visit the United States. Is there any planned meeting with President Mubarak, and will both of you participate in it?

[Peres] No. I think that in order to meet with President Mubarak we do not have to travel to the United States, we can meet closer to home.

[Sagiv] That's true, but it is also possible to meet in the United States.

[Peres] Certainly. The purpose of my visit to the United States is threefold: I will deliver an address on the occasion of 40th anniversary of the United Nations. I will spend 2 days in Washington, where I will meet the heads of the administration, including the President and others, I believe. And we also have a special interest in U.S. Jewry. It has been a year since my last visit, and there is understandable expectation on their part that I visit several communities, and I will be happy to do so.

[Kohen] Mr Prime Minister, in your meeting with President Reagan do you intend to raise new suggestions to give the peace process new momentum?

[Peres] First of all, our present ideas are good. We have priorities, and we have met them so far. This government is 1 year old, and during that year it has decided on political priorities, which are being met: We decided to end the war in Lebanon, and it has ended; to change the settlement policy in the territories, and it has changed; to revive relations with Egypt, and they have been revived; and following these issues, to see what we can do with Jordan and representatives of the territories. We are acting according to this list of priorities.

[Sagiv] Will you acquiesce to Reagan's request — if it comes — for a meeting between an Israeli delegation and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation?

[Peres] Look here, Marcelle, if I answer in the affirmative tomorrow there will be sensational headlines...

[Sagiv — interrupting] This is exactly what I want.

[Peres] There is no such suggestion, there is no such question, and therefore, I have no answer to such a question. I do not want to answer questions in a way that will create mistaken impressions.

[Sagiv] What is the correct impression?

[Peres] The correct impression is that if there is such a meeting, the parties will meet separately and not all together. [as heard]

[Kohen] Mr Peres, regarding the issue of relations within the government, one of the issues that has been keeping you busy is the question of relations within the national unity government. Following Minister Sharon's sharp criticism of the Alignment ministers, and of you in particular, you announced in the government session that any minister who attacked the government or the prime minister would be taking upon himself responsibility for the government's existence. Do you stand behind this announcement?

[Peres] Certainly. First of all I thought about it, then I made the announcement, and now I stand behind my announcement.

[Kohen] Does Minister Shamir agree with you?

[Peres] There are some things which I alone must decide.

[Sagiv] According to the government agreement you are the one who must decide, but on the other hand, the vice prime minister has to agree in case you decide to dismiss a minister, particularly a Likud minister. How can this problem be solved?

[Peres] If I think I have to dismiss a minister and this minister happens to be a Likud minister, I will tell the vice prime minister that I have reached the conclusion that this minister must be dismissed. If the reasons for dismissal are serious, as I assume they would be, I am sure Mr Shamir will agree.

[Sagiv] And will the government be disbanded?

[Peres] No. If one minister is dismissed the government remains. Only if the prime minister resigns is the government dissolved.

[Kohen] Mr Peres, according to the rotation agreement you have 1 year left to serve as prime minister. Do you agree with those who say that the implementation of the agreement is a test of the Alignment's credibility, and of your credibility in particular?

[Peres] No. I do not think my credibility is being put to the test here. Am I to be tested just because several people have slandered me? I never doubted my credibility, and I never feel obliged to prove it. I signed the agreement, however, and I intend to implement it, unless there are new circumstances which will not allow me to fulfill it. However, I see here no test of credibility; I am not being put to the test, I have no need to be tested.

[Sagiv] Mr Peres, in the last several months some issues have popped up which have exacerbated relations within the government: the policy in Judaea and Samaria, the issue of Tabah, the economic policy. Which of these issues will force you to say: no more, we cannot go on within this framework?

[Peres] I will insist upon the implementation of all the important issues. I will not yield. This government is 12 months old, and in my opinion this government has taken very difficult and far reaching decisions. Let me remind you that even narrow governments had arguments. I can give you a very long list of quotes regarding what one minister said of another when there was a government in which only one of the two big parties participated. Generally speaking, a government has to be judged according to its actions and record, rather than what is publicized or what is declared in the press or on television.

[Sagiv] Are you optimistic regarding the continued existence of the government?

[Peres] There is one thing that comes before the existence of the government, and that is the implementation of policy. The government exists in order to implement policy, it does not exist for its own sake. We need to have two things: The government should have a policy, but the policy also must have a government which will implement it. Today we have a government which has an economic plan; however, behind the plan there must be a government which will do what is necessary to implement the plan, and these are the considerations, not what people will say about you or about someone else, not how long this or that thing will take. Is there a plan or not? Is there a government implementing the plan or not? This is what the people care about. The people are not interested in gossip. the content is the important thing.

[Kohen] Mr Prime Minister, one last question. Next week will mark 1 year since the national unity government was established. How would you sum up this year, and has this government stood up to expectations?

[Peres] I would have preferred to have a government with a clear majority, if that is what you mean. It is much more difficult to have a government with two equally large parties, and two opinions. It is very difficult to manage such a government, and we could have foreseen beforehand that it would be difficult. However, it did have several good side effects. I believe that altogether there has been a change for the better in the style of the debate, in the depth of our differences, even though these things have not disappeared. The real test of this government is its decisions and the way they are implemented, and from this point of view I believe in the last 12 months we have made progress, we have reached decisions and implemented them, albeit with difficulties.

[Kohen] Our program has ended. Thank you, Mr Prime Minister.

[Peres] I would like to say one more thing. As this is the end of 'Id al-Adha, celebrated by our Arab citizens, I would like to take this opportunity to say to the Arab sector, and to each individual Arab: May you prosper every year.

[Kohen] Mr Prime Minister, thank you for hosting us in your office.

Peres Rejects Joint Meeting, Sha'th Candidacy

TA060715 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
6 Sep 85 p 2

[Report by Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Peres yesterday again criticized U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's plan for a preliminary meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and also blackballed the latest Palestinian candidate for such a delegation, Nabil Sha'th. Sha'th is a ranking PLO official who is close to PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat.

Peres told Danish Prime Minister Poul Shluter at a working meeting in the Prime Minister's Office that Israelis would not sit with Sha'th because he is "unacceptable," and, hence, there would be no logic in Sha'th meeting Murphy first either.

Palestine Arabs with whom Israel would meet are men like Hanna Sanyurah, the east Jerusalem newspaper editor, and the Gaza personality Fayiz Abu Rahmah, he told the Danish prime minister.

Peres expressed his confidence in King Husayn of Jordan's sincere intentions to seek peace. He said Israel wanted to open direct talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation immediately. However, he noted, Murphy had not received any commitment in Amman to direct talks with Israel. Peres warned of the danger posed to Husayn by 'Arafat in the wake of their rapprochement.

Shamir on U.S.-PLO Talks, Egyptian Reshuffle

TA051019 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Washington is aware of Israel's opposition to political negotiations or any connection whatsoever between the United States and the terrorist organizations. In an interview with our correspondent Amnon Nadav prior to departing for an official visit to Japan, Minister Shamir also said the government is deployed to foil actions by terrorists bringing orders from Jordan to their comrades in Israel. On the Hebron events, he said he hopes the government will take firm steps to suppress terrorism and restore calm.

Minister Shamir thinks that the reshuffle in the Egyptian Government does not indicate any political change toward Israel and that Cairo has decided to concentrate on economic matters.

Sharon Says Tabah Will Never Be Handed to Egypt

TA051741 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon says that prior to a summit meeting between President Mubarak and Mr Peres the Egyptians should be aware that Tabah will not be given to them. During a visit in Tabah today Minister Sharon told our correspondent Me'ir Einstein that Tabah has never belonged to Egypt, and therefore it will never be handed to it.

Mubarak Wants To Meet Peres Before U.S. Departure

TA051346 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1342 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The Egyptian president wants to confer with the Israeli prime minister even before they depart for the United States, on the condition that an agreement about arbitration over Tabah is reached before then. In the framework of such an agreement Egypt would return its ambassador to Tel Aviv. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes that this was the report made by the director of the Prime Minister's Office upon his return from Cairo this morning. The report was submitted separately to the prime minister and to the foreign minister.

Egypt Observing Peace Agreement's Security Clauses

TA051742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Egypt is strictly observing the security arrangements which have been determined in the peace treaty. This is stated by the heads of the MFO. Israel will allow Egypt to establish a memorial in the area of the Plugot junction in the south.

Showing 'Openness' on MIA Issue

TA051746 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] This evening the prime minister will convene a meeting in his residence in Jerusalem on the talks held by the director general of his office in Cairo. The Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, and Minister 'Ezer Weizman have been invited to the meeting.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Avraham Tamir held a private meeting in Cairo with the Egyptian premier, Kamal Hasai, who told him the reason for his resignation is poor health.

Meanwhile the head of the Joint Israeli-Egyptian military Group reported today that in his meeting yesterday with his Egyptian counterpart he found great openness on the part of the Egyptians regarding Israel's requests to search for MIA's and the crew of the *Daqar* submarine.

Peres Meets With Danish Prime Minister Schluter

TA051242 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Visiting Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter today conferred with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at his office in Jerusalem. The meeting lasted almost 2 hours. Peres briefed Schluter on Israel's view of the Middle East situation, stressing that Israel wants the negotiations with the Jordanian and Palestinian delegation to begin. Peres said Israel has faith in King Husayn's good intentions, but Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO were bent on terrorism.

Schluter News Conference

TA052021 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Denmark's Prime Minister Poul Schluter says the Palestinians should be allowed to choose their own representatives for negotiations with Israel. The Danish prime minister spoke at a news conference this afternoon in Jerusalem. Dan Eisenberg reports:

[Begin recording] [Eisenberg] Prime Minister Schluter was cautious in his statement. He stressed that he was speaking as an outsider and acknowledged that it was a difficult situation for Israel. Nevertheless, he said, the Palestinians must have their own representatives.

[Schluter] And I think it should be left to the Palestinians to decide whom they want as their representatives in negotiations. And, I do not think it is realistic to hope for a peaceful solution, sooner or later, without somehow — although it is difficult — to find the proper way to have the Palestinians taking part.

[Eisenberg] Schluter also spoke to Peres about UNIFIL. He said it was important to clarify the question of the nature and extent of the mandate as early as possible. He made Denmark's position clear.

[Schluter] I think that it is needed and a step forward to arrive at an agreement that the United Nationas, the UNIFIL contingent, take over the responsibility for the security in the area right north of the Israeli border.

[Eisenberg] Prime Minister Schluter will tour the north tomorrow and return home in the afternoon. [End recording]

Cooperation To Increase

TA051446 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Israel and Denmark will set up teams to examine scientific and technological cooperation. This was decided in the meeting between the prime ministers of the two countries in Jerusalem. Our correspondent Gid'on Remez has learned that the two prime ministers stressed the good relations between Denmark and Israel, and the guest invited Mr Peres to pay a reciprocal visit to Copenhagen.

Beersheba Resident Stabbed in Gaza 5 Sep

TA051223 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1216 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] A 27-year-old Beersheba resident was stabbed a short while ago in a Gaza gas station by two local residents. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that the man entered the gas station in Gaza to fill up a fuel tanker and was stabbed in the back. He was rushed to the hospital in Ashqelon, and doctors are presently operating on him. The background to the incident remains unclear.

Curfew Imposed Following Incident

TA051428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1421 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The security forces have imposed curfew in the area of Falastin Square in the center of Gaza. Several suspects have been detained for interrogation. This is reported by our correspondent Moshe Halevi. The youth who was stabbed this noon is currently undergoing surgery in the Soroka Hospital in Beersheba. He was stabbed three times in his chest. His condition is described as moderate.

IDF Takes Responsibility for Territory Security

TA051911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The IDF spokesman announced this evening that the maintenance of law and order in the territories is the sole responsibility of the IDF and the security forces. Although every Israeli has the right to move in the territories, nobody other than the IDF will take law and order into its own hands. Armed settlers in the territories had this afternoon stalked the streets of Nabulus and Ramallah, saying they would — as they phrased it — secure the roads in those towns.

Settlers Decide on Civil Guard

TA060540 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] In Gaza, the Jewish settlers in the area have decided to establish a civil guard. Its purpose: to protect the safety of Jews in the Gaza Strip. The settlers have also decided to reoccupy the Jewish Quarter of Gaza and to establish a yeshiva in the synagogue in the town's old quarter. The decisions were taken at a meeting of the settlers' committee in Neve Deqalim last night. Committee member Avi Farkhan said the settlers had also decided to expel terrorists from their homes in the Gaza Strip.

More Settler-Hebron Police Clashes

TA060537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Last night, the settlers removed roadblocks they had set up in downtown Hebron and the approach to Khirbat al-Rumaythah. The settlers refused to allow Arabs to the Khirbat al-Rumaythah site because the Army had prevented them from approaching the area. The Army later lifted the ban, but is checking to make sure that the settlers coming to Khirbat al-Rumaythah are not carrying building materials with them.

Later in the evening, violence broke out between a group of settlers and Israeli Border Police. The incident occurred when the settlers tried to break through the wall built by security forces to block access to the casbah from the Jewish area of the old city. A border policeman tried to stop them and a fight broke out between the two sides. Police reinforcements pushed the settlers back.

Falasha Jews To March on Jerusalem in Protest

NC061018 Paris AFP in English 1006 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Jerusalem, Sept 6 (AFP) — Nearly 200 Ethiopian Falasha Jews continued to demonstrate for the third day running today outside the rabbinate here while several hundred others left their resettlement centres for new immigrants in northern Israel to march on Jerusalem. They are protesting against the insistence of the Israeli religious authorities that Falashas seeking to marry must undergo ritual purification unless they can produce documents proving their Jewish faith.

The rabbinate argues that many Falashas are the offspring of religiously mixed marriages and should therefore accept symbolic conversion to Judaism if they cannot prove their membership of the Jewish faith. Most Falashas do not possess the necessary documents.

The obligation to prove membership of the Jewish faith before marriage applies to all Jews.

Three More Jewish Terrorists Appeal Sentences

TA051248 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Another three members of the Jewish Terrorist organization today appealed before the Supreme Court. Natan Natanson and Hayim Ben-David appealed their convictions and the severity of the punishment meted out to them. Baraq Nir appealed the severity of the punishment only. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar notes that yesterday another two Jewish underground convicts appealed before the Supreme Court and that, in fact, all five sentences appealed by the attorney general's office have also been appealed by the underground members themselves.

Former Gaza Mayor Permitted To Visit Jordan

TA050939 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 5 Sep 85 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] The Civilian Administration has permitted the dismissed mayor of Gaza to visit Jordan, after having prevented him from doing so for the past 2 years. Our correspondent has learned that Rashad al-Shawwa had been scheduled to go to Jordan on the eve of the publication of the names of the members of the joint delegation, but decided not to go after the names were publicized. He may leave for Jordan within the next few days.

Special Government Company To Deal With VOA

TA051252 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Sep 85 p 2

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Israel will establish a government company to handle the construction of the offices for the U.S. broadcasting station Voice of America in the Negev, and to handle everything involving contacts with the U.S. Government on the functioning of the relay station. This was decided during consultations held in Jerusalem prior to the arrival of a U.S. delegation for further talks on the erection of the transmitters.

The deliberations in Jerusalem will deal with the texting of an agreement between the two countries for the establishment of the offices, the restrictions Israel wants to impose on the broadcasts, and various technical aspects. The U.S. delegation will apparently also visit the site intended for the erection of the transmitters in the Hazeva region of the 'Arava in the Negev. Various elements are still opposed to the proposed site for the transmitters.

POST Terms U.S.-Joint Meeting 'Betrayal'

TA060734 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 6 Sep 85 p 20

[Editorial: "Hatching a Crisis?"]

[Text] A scheme is now being hatched in Washington which, if approved by President Ronald Reagan, would constitute a betrayal of solemn U.S. commitments to this country.

A decade ago, as is well known, the U.S. undertook, in the context of the Sinai II agreement, not to recognize or to negotiate with the PLO so long as that organization did not recognize Israel's right to exist and did not accept Resolutions 242 and 338. Mr Reagan reaffirmed that policy, as he called it, and welcomed congressional support for it, in signing the foreign aid bill just one month ago.

At the same time the President made a point of rejecting a congressional attempt to write the 1975 pledge into law. His argument rested on constitutional principle: The Congress, he said, was not authorized to impose legislative restrictions on the presidential prerogative of conducting international negotiations. In so arguing, however, Mr Reagan left open the question whether he might not some day decide to reverse course on the PLO.

Such a reversal is, in fact, what Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy is now reported to be advising Secretary of State George Shultz, and through him the president, to engineer.

Having failed in his efforts to arrange a meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that did not include PLO officials, and thus would not be completely anathema to Israel, Mr Murphy is now seeking permission to meet with a delegation including Nabil Sha'th, a PLO executive and a Yasir 'Arafat confidant. In line with an old suggestion by the one-time assistant secretary of state, Harold Saunder, which was turned down at the time by President Jimmy Carter, this negotiating prelude would conveniently be dubbed a mere discussion.

From it, however, in quick succession, momentous results would flow. The PLO, gratified by implicit recognition by the U.S., would announce endorsement of Resolutions 242 and 338, and this in turn would signify the PLO's recognition of Israel's right to exist. Thus America's conditions for fully-fledged negotiations with the PLO would be fulfilled, and the way would be opened for direct talks between the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Israel.

Astounding as it may seem, this bizarre scenario, based on ignorance and wishful thinking, is apparently being given serious consideration in Washington.

There is not the slightest indication that the joint delegation, even if its makeup were agreed between Yasir 'Arafat and King Husayn, would consent to hold direct peace talks with Israel. Certainly a formal endorsement of 242 does not by itself carry any obligation to acknowledge Israel's right to exist in peace as a Jewish state. Back in the fall of 1967 Egypt, under Al-Nasir, sensing a propaganda advantage in Israel's hesitation to embrace 242, declared its support for the resolution — and went on merrily to deny Israel's very existence, and any duty of making peace with it. Nor is this all. Over the past decade, largely as a result of congressional initiatives, it has been accepted that, to win U.S. recognition, the PLO must also renounce terrorism as a weapon. Mr Murphy is now proposing that the PLO should indeed do so, but without disavowing its claim of right to conduct "armed struggle" for its cause. "Armed struggle," however, is merely the PLO euphemism for terrorism, just as "the liberation of Palestine" is simply its choice term for the destruction of Israel.

Only a U.S. Administration hell-bent on getting a "peace process" under way at once and at any cost could even draft such a programme of action. Mr Murphy must believe that now is the last opportunity for an Arab-Israeli settlement, and that "moderate" Arabs will blame the U.S. for failing to seize it. But the ball is in fact much less in Washington's, or for that matter Jerusalem's, court than it is in Amman's.

In any case, no peace talks will follow America's breaking of its word to Israel, for not even the most dovish Israel Government will negotiate with an unregenerate terrorist PLO, merely because it is able to sport a Washington-style whitewash. If, for some reason, Mr Reagan chooses to underwrite such a programme, all he will produce is a severe setback for Premier Shim'on Peres's efforts to lead the country on a course of genuine negotiated settlement; a harsh blow to America's reputation as an honest broker impervious to terrorist blackmail — and an acute crisis in Israeli-American relations.

Policy in West Bank Against Terrorism Criticized

TA051147 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 5 Sep 85 pp 5, 7

[Commentary by Pinhas 'Inbari: "Exhausting Swimming Against the Stream"]

[Text] There is a basic fact that cannot be denied by Knesset Member [MK] Ge'ula Kohen and her friends: An IDF soldier was killed in the heart of the Hebron casbah, while guarding an empty house, devoid of any security or other importance, just because MK Kohen had demonstrated in that same house in a desperate competition with Kahane's popularity.

From this aspect, the bloody events in Hebron are actually not the result of an Arab polarization, but a Jewish one. Attacks of this type have already occurred in the past. It is true that they have recently increased, but an examination of their nature shows that there is nothing new in them. In contrast to this, the Israeli right's demand for far-reaching moves in the territories is somewhat new in its gravity, and the proof of this is that in its 7 years in power, the Likud never acted in accordance with the guidelines it is now demanding of the Alignment.

This being so, the claims made by Ge'ula Kohen and her friends about the government's weakness in dealing with terrorism ring hollow. Only a few hours prior to this, yet another wave of administrative detentions was issued, in addition to the approval of the deportation of three activists identified with the PLO, all this in the spirit of the demands made by Gush Emunim and Tehiya. A few hours later, yet another announcement on a new wave of administrative detentions was swallowed up in the general hubbub. It emerges that there is no connection between the iron fist and the practical fight against terrorism. The terrorists are one group; the administrative detainees are in a completely different category. The terrorists work in the dark and the security forces do not know who they are; the administrative detainees are political activists working overtly. They are identified with the PLO, but do not deal with terrorism.

It can also be said that the increase in the number of acts of terrorism in the territories is the result of Israeli polarization from yet another basic aspect: The Likud's annexation policy left the younger generation in the territories with no political outlet other than violence. After the elimination of the National Guidance Council and the cancellation of the municipal elections, no political figures were left in the territories who could have spoken up for the nationalist feelings in a public struggle, and the fiery young people found no way other than to take up the dagger and the gun.

If there is no connection between the iron fist policy and the war against terrorism, why is this policy being pursued? It could be said that the Labor Party ministers have no choice but to be swept along by the demands of the right. Every terrorist murder act is followed by an increase in that realm of public opinion which lacks patience, desires revenge, and justifies severe measures. From this viewpoint, Palestinian terrorism is not helping those on the Israeli side who seek a settlement. The Labor Party, as a partner to the unity government, has got itself into a dead-end situation: On the one hand, it desires to carry on with the partnership with the Likud, and on the other, it wishes to begin to do something to solve the Palestinian problem, which is the main point of dispute with the Likud. Thus the Labor Party must look for the lowest common denominator with the Likud, and that common denominator is the fight against the PLO. The administrative detentions can be clearly laid at the feet of one political personality: Yasir 'Arafat. And this policy is combined with the personal attacks by Peres and Rabin against 'Arafat (although it should be noted that recently Peres has severely criticized 'Arafat for not helping the political process; from this it follows that if he does help, Israel's attitude toward him may change). The warnings to Amman to cut itself off from the PLO are also increasing. The intention behind this is clear: The Labor Party ministers desperately want to sever the link between Husayn and 'Arafat in order to begin a political process which the Likud will not be able to oppose. The iron fist in the territories is not just a surrender to pressure from the right. It is also an attempt to get 'Arafat's supporters into trouble in order to reinforce the supporters of the crown and keep a finger on the pulse of the public order should Husayn decide to begin peace talks without 'Arafat.

This is a policy built more on wishful thinking than on recognition of reality. Israel is beginning an exhausting upstream swim. The renewed campaign against the PLO actually broke out as the day of U.S. recognition of the Palestinian organization is dawning, in the wake of the anticipated meeting between Murphy and the joint delegation. The normalization of relations will later receive the blessing of the Soviet Union at the summit conference between Reagan and Gorbachev. In the past, the war against the PLO led us into the Lebanese catastrophe and the renewed war is leading us into another catastrophe. It is taking us out of international policy circles.

There is no chance of Husayn abandoning the path he shares with 'Arafat. Even those pro-Jordanian activists Israel would like to encourage at the expense of the PLO will do nothing without 'Arafat's blessing. Ironically, Husayn needs 'Arafat's support for the concessions Husayn understands he must make to Israel. If he did not have to make concessions and was guaranteed that all his demands would be met, he would not need 'Arafat and would have come to negotiate with us on his own, like Al-Sadat. Husayn also knows that the two superpowers support a Palestinian solution which includes 'Arafat, and they will not let the king act alone. Their aim is to solve the existing problem, not create new ones. Nevertheless, Israel is confronted with a genuine terror problem and it must solve it. However, because of the new war against the PLO, we could miss the genuine chances — and these are political opportunities — we have to solve the problem.

It should be taken into account that the murderers of the soldier in the casbah were not necessarily PLO members, because this is not the PLO's modus operandi. This attack is more similar in style to that of the Muslim Brotherhood, as it acted in the murder of Aharon Gross. It is true that the PLO claimed responsibility for the action, but it ought to be wondered if a process really is taking place in which terrorism is no longer its sole prerogative. If terrorism is being taken out of the PLO's hands, the PLO is losing a political weapon; if it does not control terrorism, when the time comes it will not be able to demand a political price for stopping it. Thus the PLO should put an end to the dispute while it still has terrorism as the goods displayed on its shelves and before the dispute overflows into such dimensions that the PLO itself will be out of the picture. Herein lies the chance of bringing terrorism to an end through an agreement with the PLO. From this aspect, it should be noted that this is the first time that the groups actually supporting 'Arafat have issued an announcement condemning terrorist actions and pointing out to the Palestinians just how much damage they are causing the Palestinian cause. The first to do this was Hilmi Hanun from Tulkarm, who did not, it is true, issue an official announcement, but let others speak in his name. But the dismissed mayor of Heborn, Mustafa al-Natshah, said specific things. It is actually someone who was dismissed from his post as part of the war against the PLO (part one) who is pointing out to us the way to end terrorism. The Palestinians are also interested in ending it. It has recently been learned that in a bid to strengthen this trend, none other than a member of the Palestinian delegation to the negotiations, Hanna Sanyurah, signed the document initiated by Labor Party Center member Arye Hess supporting a tripartite confederation between Jordan, Palestine, and Israel, with clear recognition for the State of Israel and a mention of the Camp David agreements and Security Council Resolution 242.

The West Bank is not only showing us how to end terrorism, but how to reach peace with the Palestinians. All we have to do is read the map correctly and act accordingly, and not repeat — almost to the letter — the mistake of the Likud government's war against the PLO.

ALGERIA

Libyan Envoy Summoned to Foreign Ministry 4 Sep
LD051555 Algiers APS in English 1515 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Algiers, 5/9/85 (APS) — The secretary of the Libyan Bureau of Fraternity (ambassador) in Algiers was summoned Wednesday to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Liberia's Doe Contacts President Bendjedid
AB051427 Paris AFP in French 0813 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Algiers, 5 Sep (AFP) — Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid yesterday received a telephone call from Liberian President Samuel K. Doe, it was officially announced in Algiers. The contents of their conversation was not revealed but this follows the visit paid to Algiers at the beginning of the week by the Liberian foreign affairs minister. According to informed sources, he reportedly obtained financial assistance during the visit from Algeria.

It is recalled that relations between Algeria and Liberia experienced a long period of tension due to relations between Monrovia and Israel and to Liberia's support for Morocco in the Western Saharan conflict. Observers feel that the recognition of the SDAR by Liberia at the end of July helped bring Monrovia closer to Algiers.

Bendjedid Sends Envoys on Diplomatic Missions

Receives Messaadia
LD051446 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party, received brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, prior to his departure for Damascus and several other capitals as the personal envoy of the president of the Republic.

Messaadia will be carrying messages from the president.

Meets With Bessaieh
LD042236 Algiers APS in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Algiers, 4 Sep (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and National Liberation Front secretary general, received today at the Presidency Mr Boualem Bessaieh, member of the Central Committee and minister of posts and telecommunications.

Mr Boualem Bessaieh is departing as a special envoy for the president to Mali, Senegal, Maurtania, and Niger carrying messages to the presidents of these countries.

LIBYA

AL-TADAMUN Interviews Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi
PM051350 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 7 Sep 85 pp 5-11

[Interview with Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi by Chief Editor Fu'ad Matar in Tripoli on 22 August]

[Text] *AL-TADAMUN*: Before I arrived in Tripoli the Arab world was preoccupied with the news of your deportation of the Egyptian and Tunisian workers. At Tripoli airport I saw masses of humanity awaiting seats on airliners to take them to their countries. Regardless of what one might feel on seeing such a scene, one cannot but wonder: Who will bake for libya, who will repair its waterpipes, who will repair the people's cars, who will till the land, pick the fruit, and maintain the machinery, and so on and so forth?

Al-Qadhdhafi: It is time for the Libyans to depend on themselves; let them roll up their sleeves to bake, till the land, pick the fruits, and maintain the machinery. Just as at a certain stage of transformation the house was for the one who lives in it, at the present stage it is for the one who maintains it.

AL-TADAMUN: It appears that once again we will have to go back to discussing the question of the Egyptian and Tunisian workers and the reasons for their deportation. Therefore, let us hear the brother colonel's views regarding the situation with his Iranian allies following the bombing of Khark Island, their principal financial source for funding the war.

Al-Qadhdhafi: I do not think that the bombing has halted the the export of Iranian oil. Some damage has been caused which can be repaired. Iran will suffer no more than what Britain suffered when it was bombed by Germany. If we go back to that stage we can see this clearly.

AL-TADAMUN: What is the reason for this attitude toward Iraq that goes to the extent of establishing an alliance between Libya and Iran? What is there between you and Iraq that you have adopted this stance?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I personally am interested in Iraq more than anybody else; I have vistied Iraq more than any other country. I used to go to them without an invitation; I used to take the plane and go. Most of my visits were to Baghdad. I had hopes that I could unify the Iraqis and the Syrians and help establish a strong front between them in the face of the Ramadan conspiracy [October 1973 war] which Al-Sadat hatched and involved Syria in. Following the fake crossing [of the Suez Canal by the Egyptian forces] I carried out several contacts by land and by air between Iraq and Syria [as published] with the aim of establishing a front between them in order to curb the collapse that happened then. I succeeded in bringing them together and an agreement was reached on a unity project, but Saddam fabricated a story and exploded the situation.

What I mean to say is that I made great efforts to take Iraq by hand and involve it in the battle, but it became clear to me that everything was heading into a dead end and that the Ba'thists bear a grudge against the Libyan revolution and are jealous of it because it has been able to go beyond their concepts and to set up people's congresses. They thought that the Libyan revolution was no more than a military rule and, because they were senior to us, they could outdo us. But they felt that something new had happened which made them fear the waning of their star. By the new thing I mean the popular revolution experiment.

I asked them more than once: What makes you fight the Libyan revolution? I went to them, to Baghdad, and told them: You are in Asia and we are in Africa. What we have in common is the liberation of Palestine. There are no common borders between us nor common waters, skies, or roads that have to be crossed. Since this is the case why should we not be brothers and parties to the question of the liberation of Palestine or to Arab unity. Many times I repeatedly told them: You are Asians and we are Africans and so what is the problem between us?

Furthermore, they [the iraqis] used to go to Libyan patients in European hospitals and offer them money so that they would curse Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. They also used to contact Libyan students in the United States and Canada. They even had contacts with Mauritania aimed against us.

AL-TADAMUN: But President Saddam Husayn's leadership realized an important Arab solidarity in the matter of war. Now the majority of the Arab countries stand with President Saddam.

AL-Qadhdhafi: The Arabs achieved no solidarity. These were orders from the United States. It is the United States that gives orders to oppose the Iranian Revolution. What the United States is interested in is not Saddam Husayn but fighting the Iranian Revolution. Unfortunately everybody is against the Iranian Revolution, including the Soviet Union, which sees that the Iranian Revolution is dividing the world into religious and nonreligious worlds and that the contagion of the Iranian Revolution might spread to the Islamic Soviet republics.

AL-TADAMUN: Do you believe that the existence of the present regime in Iran disturbs the United States and threatens its interests?

Al-Qadhdhafi: With the outbreak of the Iranian Revolution the United States lost a zone of influence. It is a revolution that fights the United States and sees it as the big Satan; it also fights Zionism and reaction, on which the United States depends in the area.

Orders were issued to Husni Mubarak to fight with Saddam Husayn. Orders were also issued to King Husayn to fight with Saddam Husayn. Orders were also issued to Ja'far Numayri to fight with Saddam Husayn. Such stands in fact are in accordance with U.S. orders. We as revolutionaries cannot fight in the U.S. ranks, and our attitude toward the Iranian Revolution is clear.

When the shah was ruling Iran and occupied the Tunb and Abu Musa Islands he was very hostile to the Arab nation and fanatical about his Farsi origins. He bribed all the Arab regimes. We rejected the [Iranian-Iraqi] treaty and said that we cannot put our hands into the hands of the arrogant shah who occupied the islands by force and hoisted the Iranian flag on them. At that time and in view of the shah's arrogance, we began our alliance with the Iranian people and the war against the shah. The Arabs used to tell us: You are trying to do the impossible; it is impossible for the shah to be toppled. He is backed by the United States. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto once told me that on meeting the shah he asked him about conditions in Iran, to which the shah replied: Ask your friend Al-Qadhdhafi. Meaning to say that he (Al-Qadhdhafi) was the cause of the problems and explosions. Still at that time the Arabs used to say that it was impossible to do anything because the shah was God and he was backed by the United States and its military arsenal.

After the outbreak of the Revolution in Iran things proved to the contrary. It was proved that we can do something. Some of the revolutionary leaders, including Rafsanjani and Montazeri, told me: The speeches you were delivering instigating us to revolution were our food when we were in jail.

The Iranian revolutionaries launched the Revolution and toppled the shah, who was backing Israel and South Africa. After Iran became liberated from U.S. influence and threw its weight behind the Arab nation against Zionism and racism we began fighting with it. Why did they not fight the shah when we told them: Oh Iraqis, fight the shah! Now that there is a revolution in Iran the war against it is a war at the orders of the United States.

It grieves me to see this revolution engaged in a war with an Arab country. But in the final analysis I cannot betray a revolution, nor can I fight it, especially a revolution which I was calling for and which has come into being. How can I carry arms against the Iranian Revolution? How?

In any case, the war between Iraq and Iran is a losing war. We have lost an Islamic power and an Arab power in a senseless war, because Iran cannot occupy Iraq and Iraq does not have the capability to swallow the Persian nation. It is a senseless war, a war that is neither against the United States nor against Israel, nor aimed at uniting the Arab nation.

AL-TADAMUN: Do you not think that had it not been for this war the Arab nation would have possibly succumbed to a Persian invasion as it succumbed in the past to a Turkish invasion?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Had Iran decided to march on the Arab world it would have then been aggression and not a revolution. It would then have been Persian imperialism and we would have been the first to oppose it. But Iran does not want this. It is a revolution within its borders that helps the Arabs, the Palestinians, and the Islamic peoples. It did not launch a campaign beginning with Iraq and moving toward other countries. Had this happened we would have been the first to stand against it. We would have been the first to fight Iran had it annexed Iraq.

AL-TADAMUN: You sent Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali al-Turayki to Baghdad, and 'Abd al-Salam Jallud also paid a visit there. Do you not think that there is a possibility of adopting a certain attitude toward the war issue and of calling the Iraqi and Iranian sides to a meeting in Tripoli similar to the meeting held in Algiers in the past?

Al-Qadhdhafi: How can I call for such a meeting when Iran is refusing reconciliation. We have spoken about the matter with the Iranians but they told us: Do not discuss this matter as Saddam Husayn's downfall is certain.

AL-TADAMUN: What is your personal opinion of this?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Saddam Husayn can launch some haphazard strikes but he cannot persist with the war. Iran is capable of throwing in wave after wave [of fighters] and can recruit some 20 million people.

AL-TADAMUN: You must have read articles by those ayatollahs and spoken to them. Can you tell me what conclusion you have drawn about their thinking and what they want?

Al-Qadhdhafi: They advocate a revolution for the sake of the oppressed people in the land and call for the unity of the Islamic nation. They call for the need to put an end to world imperialism, for the elimination of Zionism, and for the liberation of Palestine. They instigate revolution and in their current advocation they preclude Shi'ism and Ja'farism [sentence as published]. I do not believe that it is a confessional revolution.

AL-TADAMUN: Since this is what you think of them, do you not think it appropriate that they should at least go along with you in the matter of naming the Gulf, and not call it the Persian Gulf?

Al-Qadhdhafi: At my first meeting with Khamene'i he mentioned the "Persian Gulf," to which I replied the "Arab Gulf." I also said that it is possible that we would quarrel over this matter if they continued to say the Persian Gulf. He replied: The countires overlooking the Gulf are not Arab; they are American colonies. The day they become revolutionaries like you I will be the first to endorse calling this gulf the "Arab Gulf" or the Kuwaiti Gulf or any other name you like.

AL-TADAMUN: It is a simple matter, therefore. If they wish to reconsider the name they can, as an expression of goodwill, call it the "Islamic Gulf."

Al-Qadhdhafi: In my discussions with them I personally suggested this name, but Khamene'i said: It is not in our interest to do so now and to leave the Gulf to the U.S. agents. He repeated his readiness to reconsider the name if the rulers of the countries overlooking the Gulf become revolutionaries and not U.S. agents. Khamene'i added: When we see that the Arab land has been liberated we will be the first to abandon naming the Gulf the Persian Gulf. But it is better to keep the Gulf Persian belonging to the Iranian Revolution rather than give to those Arabs who are agents of the United States.

AL-TADAMUN: What about the question of the occupied Arab islands?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I have also raised this question with them, but their view is that if they give back the islands the United States will turn them into bases. If the other side of the Gulf is liberated we are ready to give them back immediately. Khamene'i said that Iran is definitely not ready to abandon the islands so that the United States will establish bases on them. We in Libya believe that they are right in this.

AL-TADAMUN: What is your opinion of Iran's activities in Lebanon?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Those Lebanese will fight one another regardless of whether there are Lebanese working in the interest of Iran or against such interests. What is happening in Lebanon is a war between Lebanese and between Arabs.

AL-TADAMUN: Is it true that you sent advanced missiles to Iran which it used in bombing Baghdad with the result that President Saddam Husayn decided to escalate the campaign against you?

Al-Qadhdhafi: We have not yet sent missiles, but we support the Iranian Revolution and stand with it and not with Saddam Husayn; this is for the reasons I have already mentioned. But we might throw our weight in with the Iranian Revolution, which means that the balance will be tipped against Saddam Husayn.

AL-TADAMUN: What do you mean by you might throw your weight in?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I mean that we might send squadrons of surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles as well as squadrons of aircraft.

AL-TADAMUN: Have you taken such a decision?

Al-Qadhdhafi: We have not made any decision thus far, but if Saddam Husayn goes further in his hostility toward Libya, continues to beam broadcasts against Libya, persists in training elements for carrying out sabotage and explosions, and continues to coordinate with Egypt and some Foreign and Arab countires, then we will throw our military weight in with Iran and so bring an end to Saddam Husayn. This matter should be clear.

AL-TADAMUN: Supporting a non-Arab country against an Arab country remains a puzzling thing. Supposing a revolution situation emerged in Muslim Turkey and the regime in Syria was of a kind that did not agree with you, would you then support the non-Arab state against the Arab state or, in other words, would there be a repetition of what is happening now regarding your support for Iran, the non-Arab state, against Iraq, the Arab state?

Al-Qadhdhafi: If Syria were like Iraq now and Turkey like Iran at present, then it is possible to support the non-Arab side against the Arab side.

AL-TADAMUN: In other words, Libya would then throw its military weight in with Turkey against Syria.

Al-Qadhdhafi: The war as we see it is a war by revolutionaries against nonrevolutionaries and a war between those with the United States and those who are against it. These are the present criteria of conflict.

AL-TADAMUN: Why do you not do something for Sudan and why do you not help in the achievement of stability rather than continuing to encourage Garang?

Al-Qadhdhafi: We have sent them a shipload of oil and columns of tractors and plowing machines. We have had a squadron of transport planes in Sudan since the outbreak of the revolution for transporting food supplies and relief materials.

AL-TADAMUN: The problem in the past was that President Ja'far Numayri's regime was not the kind of regime you could cooperate with. Numayri is no longer in office and so the question being asked now is: Is the new leadership in Sudan, in the light of your contacts with it and your meetings with its members and of information and analysis available to you, the kind of leadership that you can reach an understanding with and stand on its side?

Al-Qadhdhafi: This a temporary leadership whose elements have not prepared themselves to rule. Also, it is not prepared to carry on with holding office. This applies to both the Military Council and the Cabinet. The situation in Sudan is temporary pending the transfer of power by one means or another.

AL-TADAMUN: But these are officers and power is now in their hands?

Al-Qadhdhafi: This is true, but they are Army commanders; the Air Force commander, the Navy commander, the tanks commander, the artillery commander, the supply commander, the intelligence commander, and the police commander. It is all the military command in Sudan that is ruling and not just Army officers. This is the difference.

Once again I say that those who are now ruling, be they military elements or civilians, are ruling temporarily. Nothing is asked from them except holding the country for a few months until the Sudanese people who launched the revolution decide its destiny. Those who are now administering the country, be they military or civilians, deserve to the thanked for shouldering the responsibility of the transitional period.

AL-TADAMUN: Do you think that this will be a transitional government? Will those in office easily give up their posts after tasting power?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Of course they will give up their posts. If they will not do so there will be a renewal of the popular demonstratons and the people will take to the streets.

AL-TADAMUN: But certainly those who are now in the leadership in Sudan are in need of something of extreme importance which you can bring about yourself but are not doing.

Al-Qadhdhafi: What is it they need that I am not doing?

AL-TADAMUN: What they need is that you should tell your friend Garang to reach an understanding with them, lay down his arms, and go to Khartoum to respond to the appeal which the north addressed to him.

Al-Qadhdhafi: This is true.

AL-TADAMUN: Yet this is not happening.

Al-Qadhdhafi: I am continuing to make appeals to Garang so that he will come to an understanding with the Sudanese Government. Mengistu's deputy arrived in Tripoli today (Thursday, 22 August 1985) for this purpose. We are against the continuation of fighting in southern Sudan after the downfall of Numayri.

AL-TADAMUN: You are Garang's ally and without you he would be incapable of doing anything. Nevertheless, he is continuing the fighting and is rejecting the appeal by the north.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Following the success of the revolution in the north we stopped supplying Garang with arms but we did not stop appealing to him to respond to the peace appeal. But....

AL-TADAMUN: But what?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I am afraid that there will be a secession in southern Sudan. There are signs to this effect. Indeed I am afraid that there will be a secession and the establishment of a state in southern Sudan. There are circumstances encouraging this. The south is black and not Arab; the south is Christian and not Muslim; and the southerners speak English and not Arabic. I have visited the south and observed that I was not in an Arab environment. When I visited Waw I saw that the current language is English and not Arabic. Also, when I entered Waw (capital of Bahr al-Ghazal Province) I felt I was in the jungles of Africa and that these black areas have absolutely nothing to do with the Arab homeland.

AL-TADAMUN: But the Persians, when we meet with them, only speak Iranian, yet some of the Arabs sympathize with them.

Al-Qadhdhafi: The sympathy you refer to is sympathizing with their cause and has nothing to do with the language.

AL-TADAMUN: Supposing the southerners decided to secede, can you, in view of the special relations between you and its present strong leadership (that is Garang), not do something to prevent such a step?

Al-Qadhdhafi: All that we can do is to contact Garang. We are doing it. We are in contact with him all the time and trying to convince him to come to an understanding with the Sudanese leadership.

Al-TADAMUN: Has he visited you and are you still providing him with aid?

Al-Qadhdhafi: We have stopped arms supplies to him. So far he has not come to the Jamahiriyah. I believe that since the relations between us and the Sudanese regime have become good he will not make such a visit.

AL-TADAMUN: Did you have anything to do with the assassination of the Israeli diplomat in Al-Ma'adi [suburb of Cairo]?

Al-Qadhdhafi: (The answer is a smile).

AL-TADAMUN: We ask you this question because whenever an operation of this kind takes place it is bound to be said: Look for Libya or look for Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Al-Qadhdhafi: It was the free men of Egypt who carried out the operation.

AL-TADAMUN: This leads us to ask another question, which is: President Mubarak is not pugnacious by nature and, furthermore, seems to be uneasy with the burden he inherited. Moreover, President Mubarak has, with a certain amount of warmth, expressed his desire for good relations with all countries, including the Libyan Jamahiriyah. What is the secret behind your refusal and the refusal of others to help him to achieve the other crossover, that is,the crossover from the situation he interited to the Arab coast or, if I can say so, to help him to substitute the renowned Sadatist crossover with an Arab crossover?

Al-Qadhdhafi: If (?President) Mubarak says he wants an Arab crossover and needs assistance, then I will be the first to assist him. But he is not saying so and keeps saying that he is remaining on the other side and that the Arabs must go to him and enter the stable [Camp David] as if the Arabs were donkeys.

AL-TADAMUN: In the light of the expulsion of Egyptian workers from the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the continuing tension in relations as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli peace, it appears as if matters are heading for a confrontation between you and Egypt. Should a military confrontation take place between you and them, will you be sure of the results?

Al-Qadhdhafi: If matters developed into a confrontation and a battle occurred between Egypt and Libya, I believe that Egypt could stand in the face of Libya. In any case, I exclude the possibility of war between us.

AL-TADAMUN: In the meantime there are further Tunisian allegations about Libyan concentrations on the borders with Tunisia. Will matters develop into a confrontation with Tunisia?

Al-Qadhdhafi: What concentrations and what confrontations? Is Tunisia so strong as to require concentrations on its borders? We have dispensed with the Tunisian workers. The fact that the Tunisians are insulting Libya, closing down the People's Bureau (the embassy) and the cultural centers, expelling the Libyans employed in the Arab League, and throwing out the employees working for Libyan airlines, Libyan tourists, and the Libyans who have been residing in Tunisia for scores of years, it is clear that Tunisian officials are reacting blindly.

AL-TADAMUN: Do you expect to announce a surprise on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the 1st September revolution, a surprise that could be a challenge to those wo are looking for a military confrontation with Libya?

Al-Qadhdhafi: What would be a surprise would be to announce that Arab unity should be achieved even if by force. It is not necessary that Libya should do so. Any country is capable of achieving unity by force and has the right to do so. If Saudi Arabia is capable of uniting the Arabian Peninsula let unity be achieved by force through Saudi Arabia. If Iraq is capable of uniting the Gulf region by force then we will support it in doing so. And if Syria is capable of uniting Lebanon and Jordan by force we will support it in doing so. Even if Egypt is capable of uniting the Arabs by force and making them join the David stable [Camp David] we will support it too. [sentence as published] If Algeria can occupy Tunisia and Mauritania and even Libya, we will support it. If Libya is capable of uniting the Maghreb region then we should do so.

The borders must be abolished and unity must be established, Otherwise the phenomenon of setting up militias will prevail throughout the Arab world, although such phenomenon might take different forms.

AL-TADAMUN: Demanding unity and at the same time expelling all the Egyptian and Tunisian workers would raise questions over this matter. Are there other reasons that have led to the expulsions other than those we have heard, namely, that the contracts of those workers have expired? Is there a financial crisis, for example, that has forced a reduction in manpower in Libya.

Al-Qadhdhafi: First of all there are no financial difficulties and things, thank God, are going well. The measures we have adopted were decided upon some 2 years ago after the 5-year plan that was launched in 1980 had almost been completed. In order to implement this plan we imported thousands of workers from all parts of the world. The majority of those were Egyptians and Tunisians. Once the plan has been completed the workers are supposed to return to their country. We should thank them for their efforts in implementing the plan that included the building of scores of projects, bridges, factories, farms, and 24,000 km of roads, which is a world record figure. Those workers have behaved strangely with us. Is it conceivable that if one asks workers to build a house and after the building is completed that those workers should say: It is true that we have finished the building but we must stay. This is our situation with the workers who have been deported, bearing in mind that, in appreciation of the living conditions in their countries, we suggested to them that they stay with us provided that they acquire Libyan nationality. We will thus spare them the red tape involved in obtaining residence permits and the sensitivities that might arise. Instead of responding to this initiative with thanks, their governments, which have no solutions for absorbing them, launched a vicious campaign against us and made false accusations. They accused us of expulsion, plundering, and stealing. What is astonishing is that the Tunisian Government was aware of the matter some 2 years ago and we informed it that by the end of 1985, when the development plan would be completed, we would no longer be in need of the workers we imported. We were anxious to inform them 2 years in advance so that that government would have time to find solutions for those workers. Now instead of finding solutions we find that it is blaming us.

AL-TADAMUN: Does the same thing apply to the Egyptian workers?

Al-Qadhdhafi: In Egypt's case it is different because we do not want to support Husni Mubarak's government with hard currency. The reasons in this case are political to a certain extent.

AL-TADAMUN: But is it wrong for a state that advocates nationalism and revolution to help develop the Egyptian citizen, solve his problems, and give him work opportunities?

Al-Qadhdhafi: When that citizen rebels against Husni Mubarak it becomes our duty to help him develop, solve his problems, and give him work opportunities, but it is against our principles and convictions to support Husni Mubarak's government while he continues to follow his present line.

AL-TADAMUN: Had large sums of hard currency been transferred to Egypt?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Hundreds of millions were transferred. During the last period of Al-Sadat's reign we deposited about $600 million in Egypt. The purpose of that deposit was to prevent Egypt's bankruptcy, but they have denied that. Numayri did the same thing. He came asking for aid. We gave him $60 million as a loan. I signed the agreement myself. Once he got the loan he refused to repay it. A year passed, and another, and another, but no repayment was made. When the bank began asking Numayri to repay the debt, to our surprise, he organized a campaign in Sudan under the "dignity piaster" slogan and collected the sum from the Sudanese people on the grounds that he would repay us, but he did not. So we lost that money and the Sudanese people also lost an equal sum which he collected from them. This matter has been the subject of inquiries and explanations between us and the new Sudanese regime. They asked if the money had been returned to us and we explained that Sudan still owed it.

AL-TADAMUN: The Arab citizen is bitter about one thing. It has something to do with your insistence on calling Cairo Al-Maqhurah [vanquished] instead of Al-Qahirah [victor]. Are you going to keep on calling it that?

Al-Qadhdhafi: It is vanquished and it will continue to carry that name as far as we are concerned until it triumphs. Is it logical to call it the victor when it has been vanquished? Is it right to falsify the truth and call it the victor when in actual fact it has been vanquished? We must call it by its real name, which in this case is the vanquished.

AL-TADAMUN: Did you invent that name? How did it come about and under what circumstances?

Al-Qadhdhafi: After the kilometer 101 [Egyptian-Israeli talks], the recognition of the enemy, and the visit of shame and disgrace (Al-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem) I came to the conclusion that the name Al-Qahirah was not a suitable name for the Egyptian capital. It was in that atmosphere that the new name emerged. It is a name that suits the present reality.

AL-TADAMUN: Is that name likely to be dropped and is the Egyptian capital's real name of Al-Qahirah likely to be used again by the Libyan media and, if so, when?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Not before the Israeli flag leaves it. When that flag is removed Cairo will then be triumphant indeed.

AL-TADAMUN: One of the impressions formed about the crisis between you and Tunisia is that the crisis was fabricated to torpedo what was agreed upon during the Casablanca summit conference on the question of clearing the Arab atmosphere to pave the way for reconciliations that would reunite the Arabs. Do you agree with that impression, and will you contribute to the efforts aimed at clearing the atmosphere and achieving reconciliation?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I do not believe that it is easy to do that because the circumstances are not conducive to Arab reconciliation. How can the atmosphere be cleared with U.S. agents? The clouds will persist. I believe that this is a desperate attempt. The Arab map should be changed and the Arab political and social structure should be reconsidered. That might save the Arab nation. We have had enough self-deception.

AL-TADAMUN: Why not regard Libyan-Saudi relations as an example to be followed in your relations with all the Arab states? It is reasonable to assume that that would ensure a reasonable degree of coexistence and cooperation in the present bad Arab circumstances.

Al-Qadhdhafi: That is possible with those who have not crossed the red line but not possible with those who cooperate with Egypt, which has become Zionism's bridge to the Arab homeland.

AL-TADAMUN: Regarding the Palestinians, why do you not do what you are capable to doing — namely, invite the two sides to the dispute to Tripoli as you did in the past? The two sides are Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], who welcomes reaching an understanding with you, and his rivals, who are Syria's allies but also have lines of communication and contact with you.

Al-Qadhdhafi: That would have been possible if the two sides were interested in reconciliation, but what we notice now is that the uprising group, that is the group of Abu Musa [Fatah dissident Sa'id Musa], and others, are against reconciliation whereas Yasir 'Arafat welcomes it and works for it. Reconciliation between two sides is possible when both sides extend their hands toward one another with a third party or a mediator urging the two to meet, shake hands, and establish solidarity between them. Otherwise, how can you reconcile an extended hand with a hand which refuses to do the same thing? One Palestinian hand is extended but the other is in the pocket of its owner who is unwilling or unable to take it out of his pocket.

AL-TADAMUN: The nature of your relations with Syria entitles one to assume that you could make an endeavor with President Hafiz al-Asad to get that hand out of that pocket.

Al-Qadhdhafi: Syria has gotten rid of Yasir 'Arafat. Having done so, what could it do?

AL-TADAMUN: Finish him off?

Al-Qadhdhafi: You have said it.

AL-TADAMUN: We are a magazine that is published in London by a British company. Since your relations with Britain are very tense, we ask you what message would you care to pass on to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher through *AL-TADAMUN* to enable some relaxation in the tense relations?

Al-Qadhdhafi: The severance of relations was a one-sided move. So far the people's congresses have not decided to break off relations with Britain. We would like to see our traditional relations with Britain restored. We hope that the Libyan prisoners in British jails will be released and that the British police will take their hands off the Libyan students in Britain who have been recruited by U.S. intelligence. If none of that happens we will not remain idle.

AL-TADAMUN: Was it not possible for you to attend the Casablanca summit conference and to say what you want to your colleagues the kings and heads of state?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Say it to whom? To a group of employees? The kings and heads of state did not attend.

AL-TADAMUN: Some kings and heads of state boycotted the summit conference but four or five adopted a wait and see position to find out who was going to attend and who was not. One could assume that all of those — and you were one of them — would have attended had the others done the same.

Al-Qadhdhafi: I do not attend Arab summit conferences.

AL-TADAMUN: And would you not attend the Riyadh summit conference if it is held?

Al-Qadhdhafi: I mean that in the past 16 years I have only participated in one summit conference. That was the conference held in Rabat in 1969 immediately after the revolution — oh, and the summit conference convened by 'Abd al-Nasir in 1970 in Cairo, which was an unofficial conference held because King Husayn had massacred the Palestinians. Furthermore, how can I attend a summit conference when the Baghdad summit resolutions have not been honored and there are those who are restoring relations with Egypt despite the Arab League resolutions prohibiting such a step?

AL-TADAMUN: Are we to understand from this that there is no chance of your reconciling yourself, so to speak, to the Arab status quo?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Actually I am at a crossroads. I see the Arab nation drowning in differences and I see states replacing a nation. There is a Kuwaiti state, a Libyan state, a Tunisian state, an Algerian state, and so on. On the other hand the enemy is encouraging this trend in us and trying to precipitate the concept of a state ruled by a king by inheritance or the idea of life presidency or the idea of a state whose interests run contrary to the true course of cultural and political struggle which we should wage against the enemy and who is preoccupied with the deceptive open-door interests and rigged elections. I am at a crossroads, torn between two feelings: To be the Arab nation's Christ who, if slapped on one cheek would turn the other, or Noah, who would assemble all the contradictions in one ship and sail it to safety and then retreat, or, alternatively, initiate revolution and violence with the aim of destroying the regimes. The Arabs should participate in making the choice, either they board Noah's new ship or respond to violence.

AL-TADAMUN: When you say that you are at a crossroads do you mean that you are debating this idea in your own mind?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Yes, I have been in this state for some time. It is either Bismarck's way or Noah's way.

AL-TADAMUN: Are you satisfied with the conditions inside the Jamahiriyah?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Thanks to the people's congresses and the people's committees, we have reached the end of the road in the people's struggle for democracy.

AL-TADAMUN: Among the statistics you are proud of is the fact that over a period of 16 years you have planted 120 million fruit trees and 234 million forest trees and the fact that work is under way on an artificial river. There is just one question regarding that river: When God created the world he distributed seas, rivers, and gold mines in various places. He gave one nation oil, another nation patience, and another poverty. Such was the divine wisdom that God gave Egypt and Sudan the Nile, gave the Peninsula the holy places and oil, gave Lebanon natural beauty with a renunciation of that bliss coupled with some 50 sects and parties, gave the Palestinians patience and endurance, gave Iraq two rivers and some holy places, and so on. He gave Libya a share of the oil and gave it a sea and a green mountain but no rivers. Then you come and decide to make an artificial river. Is that not a kind of defiance of the choices of the Almighty God and his wealth distribution in the world, bearing in mind that you are not building a dam or a waterfall but a river? Unlike dams, rivers are created by God.

Al-Qadhdhafi: There is subterranean water under the sand. We have no choice but to bring it out and use it in irrigating arable land. The extraction of the water and its transportation to the Arab land is what constitutes the artificial river process. We will indeed have the greatest artificial river. The first stage will be completed in 5 years time and the entire project will be completed in 9 years. Work on that project is in full swing.

AL-TADAMUN: Will it be as important as Egypt's High Dam?

Al-Qadhdhafi: It is a miracle and it is more important than the Aswan Dam.

AL-TADAMUN: Are there other ideas you are about to include in a new edition of the *Green Book*?

Al-Qadhdhafi: The chapters of the *Green Book* have been completed but the explanation of these chapters is not complete yet. There is room for more explanation. There is always room for more explanation. Much can be added in the explanation. Always expect explanations because they contain new elements which substantiate the basic idea.

AL-TADAMUN: All the time we find ourselves returning to the issue of the deported workers because of the dust raised in the Arab atmosphere by the deportation storm. Are we right to assume that, in the light of the change which has occurred in Sudan, Sudanese workers will replace the Egyptian and Tunisian workers?

Al-Qadhdhafi: In appreciation of Sudan's circumstances and of the Sudanese people's revolution we have retained the Sudanese workers and employees.

AL-TADAMUN: What is the state of your relations with the new Soviet leadership and how do you assess General Secretary Gorbachev's personality?

Al-Qadhdhafi: So far there has been no direct contact.

AL-TADAMUN: Is that a sign of coolness, or are you simply waiting to see what develops in the nature of the exchange of interests and gains between Gorbachev and Reagan after their meeting scheduled to take place in Geneva in 2 months time?

Al-Qadhdhafi: They have contacted me and invited me to visit the Soviet Union. I accepted the invitation. In fact they contacted me again today (Thursday, 22 August 1985) to enquire about a date and whether I considered it suitable for the visit. Agreement was reached on fixing a date. The visit will take place soon.

AL-TADAMUN: Will the visit take place before or after the U.S.-USSR summit conference?

Al-Qadhdhafi: They took into consideration what I considered to be essential, namely, that the visit should take place before the Geneva summit because it is important that we hear certain things from the Soviet leadership before that summit is held just as it is important that we say certain things to the Soviet leadership before the summit.

AL-TADAMUN: Approximately 2 months and a few days ago I was in Jeddah where you arrived suddenly to perform the minor pilgrimage after a few hours' stopover in Khartoum. I noticed that some senior officials were surprised to see you wearing a suit which looked like the costumes worn by karate players.

Al-Qadhdhafi: It was a khaki suit for the hot summer.

AL-TADAMUN: The strange thing is that King Fahd himself went to the airport with other senior officials to welcome you despite the fact that it was an unofficial visit. What was even more strange was the fact that you made a point of wearing the same suit on your departure from Jeddah airport where you were seen off by King Fahd and senior state officials, as if you had no other suit in your case. You surely know how sensitive the Saudi officials are about this matter, especially as the suit you wore was not Libyan national dress to be accepted so readily. Forgive me for raising this matter and for not explaining myself sufficiently.

(I excuse myself from repeating Col al-Qadhdhafi's answer to my remark)

AL-TADAMUN: What is the state of your relations with France and President Mitterrand? Is there any chance of developing these relations?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Our relations with France are good. There are no problems between us. The chances of developing these relations are numerous and that is possible.

AL-TADAMUN: Is there anything disturbing the Algerian-Libyan atmosphere or is everything normal between you and President Bendjedid?

Al-Qadhdhafi: Actually, things between us are not normal. Algeria is losing its allies one after another. It changes its alliances.

AL-TADAMUN: Does that mean that Algeria is no longer the ally of Libya, Syria, and the PDRY?

Al-Qadhdhafi: In practical terms Algeria is an ally, but at the same time we see that Algeria is losing is natural allies.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Envoy, Foreign Guest

Moroccan Envoy

LD042203 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Sep (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received Abdelhakim Laraki, the resident Moroccan minister in the Jamahiriyah, who handed the brother leader a message from King Hasan II of Morocco.

Japanese Parliamentarian

LD042256 Tripoli JANA in English 1834 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 20, Sept. 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received Mr. Toshyo Sakora — the Japanese member of parliament and chairman of Libyan Arab and Japanese Friendship Society.

Al-Turayki Interviewed on Tunisian 'Crisis'

LD051459 Paris International Service in French
1245 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpts] There is a flare-up in the Tunisian-Libyan crisis where, for more than a week, the climate has been rather peaceful. Here is an explanation — to our knowledge the first made to a radio station and in French, moreover — the first explanation given by the Libyan Government through the voice of its foreign minister, 'Ali al-Turayki, who is currently participating in the nonaligned conference in Luanda. He was interviewed there by Claude Cyril.

[Begin al-Turayki recording] There is not really a crisis, because at certain times we need Tunisian and other workers. The moment we no longer need them we ask these brothers to return home. Our measure is really concerned with cutting down the number of Arab workers in our country, and is not directed against either Tunisia or [word indistinct]. It affects almost all countries which had workers here, and also in countries which are very far away. It also affects a country like Syria, which is one of the countries closest to us. It is not a measure directed just against Tunisia, which has (?certain) internal problems — economic or other kinds — and which made use of our justified action. We are a sovereign state. We asked workers (?to come) when we needed them, and now we no longer need them. There are internal, economic reasons, and it is quite natural that Libya should have the right (?to decide). It is not only Libya that has done this. Other countries [words indistinct] have cut down (?the numbers). (?Nigeria) has done it. France also; it has even asked all North African workers, including Tunisians, (?to leave). Why then, this campaign against Libya? This is the question that should be asked. [end recording]

Jallud Receives Sudanese Party Delegation

LD051959 Tripoli JANA in English 1840 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhijaa 21, Sept. 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud received this afternoon the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party's delegation.

Revolutionary Nuns Movement Issues Declaration

LD051651 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1600 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The Revolutionary Nuns Movement in the Jamahiriyah has issued a declaration on that Movement's establishment from among the Revolutionary Committees.

The declaration states that female elements have decided to devote their lives to the revolution and its great historic aims — namely, the assertion of the people's authority; the building of socialism, the Jamahiriyah, and Arab unity; the destruction of the old society; and the burning of all rotten things existing in the Arab homeland.

The Revolutionary Nuns Movement adds, in its declaration:

We are experiencing a historic challenge from the Jamahiriyah to mobilize female masses in preparation for their entry into the battle to incite the submissive men in the Arab homeland who are in retreat before the enemy. It is stated, in the conclusion of the declaration, that the woman who is guided by the *Green Book* is embarking upon a tremendous female revolution to achieve the inevitable and final triumph in the current stage through which the Arab nation is passing.

Graduation Ceremony Held for Police Cadets

LD042134 Tripoli JANA in English 1700 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Tripoli, Dulhija 20, Sept 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — As part of Al-Fatih Great Revolution 16th anniversary celebrations a ceremony was held last night for the graduation of the 10th batch of the police college.

The big celebration was attended by Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice, a number of armed forces officers, area people, congresses masses and student parents.

Director of the police college gave a speech praising the gigantic achievements been realised thanks to the Great Al-Fatih revolution.

He said: Today is a great day. We are celebrating the graduation of the 10th batch, the batch, no doubt, will contribute to the people's security, an establishment that has originated in the third universal theory. These concepts are now gaining grounds thus destroying tranditional systems that terrorize people throughout the world.

He then assessed the efforts taken by the college in making the ideal citizen that will implement Al-Fatih Great Revolution objectives. He said, the college gave great attention to training the youth in accordance with the scientific and revolutionary system based on the third universal theory. That means to build the citizens who is ideologically committed to the goals of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

At the end of his speech director of the college called upon the graduates to contribute to their work life. You have to take your duty in the Jamahiri society, a society now is maintaining its authority, a society that is advocating a new civilization that will turn world conflict into peace, brotherhood stability.

A parade took place and was followed by the handing over of the first class training flag that was granted by the commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Then, the graduates handed over the flag to the final class and the results of the graduates where then read out.

Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, then gave the training medal to the college and distributed the certificates to the first best graduates. That was followed by the oath ceremony for the graduates.

Secretary of the General People's Committee for Justice gave a speech praising the gigantic achievements of the Jamahiriyah people in the first Jamahiriyah in history thanks to the Great Al-fatih Revolution.

He said on this great occasion we are proud to be pressing ahead towards strengthening people's authority and establishing the pillars of justice and equality.

He pointed out that the people security law that has been decided by the Basic people Congresses masses and was formulated by the General people's Congress is qualitative civilized step in building people's authority and strengthening the mass era. according to this law, it is the society members who take care of their security and wealth security. Now security is the responsibility of the citizens, men and women alike.

At the end of his speech justice secretary called upon the graduates to contribute in their careers and to protect the society's security and achievements.

Then one of the graduates handed over to Major al-Khuwaylidi Al-Hamaydi a message of commitment to the leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution on this occasion.

At the end of the celebration, Major Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi distributed prizes to the best ten students. In this he was joined by a number of justice secretaries of the municipalities.

MAURITANIA

15 Charged, Sentenced for Unlawful Demonstration

LD052217 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] According to a dispatch by the Mauritanian News Agency, the trial of 15 people was held today. This group was arrested for unlawfully demonstrating on Nouakchott's streets and for disturbing the public order. The trial of this group was held in accordance with the flagrante delicto case by the Regional Mixed Chamber of Nouakchott District.

The Mauritanian News Agency correspondent who attended the trial said that sentences of up to 6 months imprisonment have been passed on this group. Quoting a prosecution source, the correspondent added that a number of similar files will be presented for trial before the same chamber under the same charge.

Interior Minister's Statement

LD052233 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Recently, a group of stray elements tried to disturb public order. The incident concerned the breaking of laws and it is clear that the majority of those who engineered these troubles belong to those elements which were recently expelled from Libya. This incident, aimed at achieving unpatriotic goals, necessitated a statement by Lieutenant Colonel Djiibril Ould 'Abdallah, member of Military Committee of National Salvation and minister of interior. The following is the full text of this statement:

Dear citizens: Over the last few days some stray people tried to disturb public order. On Saturday, 31 August 1985, an unlawful gathering was organized in a public place. On Monday, 2 September 1985, a march, in which some slogans were chanted, stopped traffic in some of the capital's streets. On Tuesday, 3 September, a group of people attacked passersby and the security forces. In view of this situation two matters deserve attention:

The escalation of the process of law breaking has resulted in unauthorized gatherings and demonstrations and the closing of some main streets, as well as brutal and irresponsible aggressions against peaceful people. This development can only stem from the absolute intention to achieve unpatriotic goals. Since the majority of these criminals — that is 39 out of 45 — belong to those elements which were expelled from Libya and were caught red-handed, I take this opportunity to congratulate the vigilant and mobilized citizens who belong to the institutions for edcucating the masses and who stood spontaneously and disciplined in one rank to block the way of these reckless actions. The law is considered to be a guarantee of security and stability for citizens and their property and the law will be applied in a stern manner and without hestitation.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am warning those who are trying to hinder the law for any reason that the will of the state and the will of our people will henceforth stand, in a quiet, disciplined, and a firm manner, in the face of all endeavors aimed at paralyzing our march toward progress under a strong and respected state.

Our hope is that all our efforts will be focused on searching for solutions to major problems, which may affect the fate of our people, for which all resources should be mobilized and that, however the situation develops, public order will be preserved at all cost.

Chairman Receives Togolese Foreign Minister

AB051055 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] I remind you that the CMSN met yesterday under the chairmanship of Colonel Maayouia Sid' Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, who yesterday afternoon received in audience Togolese Foreign Minister Koffi Atsou Amegah. Mr Amegah arrived in Nouakchott yesterday. The audience took place in the presence of Equipment and Transport Minister Ba Mahmoud.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Meets With Gabonese President

LD042252 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] King Hassan II this morning received, at the Royal Palace in Sukhayrat, Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo, who is on a private visit to Morocco. His majesty the king and the Gabonese president's private talks lasted almost 2 hours.

Cabinet Hears Report on Arab-African Union

LD042323 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Excerpt] A Cabinet meeting was held this morning, 4 September 1985, under the chairmanship of the prime minister, Mohamed Karim Lamrani. The Cabinet heard a review by the minister of equipment and cadre training, Mohamed Kabbaj who led the Moroccan delegation to the meetings of the Cultural and Technical Council of Action, one of the organs of the Arab-African Union held, held recently in Tripoli.

In his review to the Cabinet, the minister spoke about the steps agreed upon in consolidation of the Arab-African Union, particularly in the fields of education, culture, cooperation, and information, since it had been decided to create joint programs.

Mohamed Kabbaj also spoke about the completion of a study concerning the publication sector, distribution and an information agency. The minister praised the warm reception accorded to the members of the Moroccan delegation by the President [as heard] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

SUDAN

Dafʻallah, Envoy to Egypt Discuss Numayri

JN051747 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Sep (SUNA) — The Egyptian Government's rejection of the Sudanese request to extradite the deposed tyrant Numayri and the other measure by which it unlaterally liquidated the joint integration fund were the focus of discussion between Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Dafʻallah and the Sudan ambassador to Cairo whom he met today.

Recent Egyptian press campaigns against the Sudanese people and the achievements was described by the premier as a strange twist in the two countries' bilateral relations. The Ambassador Al-Amin ʻAbd al-Latif said what was most hoped for is that the Egyptian Government should have looked at the issue politically in furtherance of bilateral ties. He however pointed out the Kenyan example when it refused to host the ousted President Obote of Uganda.

Envoy on Numayri Extradition

EA051621 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Mr Al-Amin ʻAbd al-Latif, Sudan's ambassador to Egypt, made a statement to a radio reporter after his meeting this morning with Dr Al-Jazuli Dafʻallah, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

His excellency said that the course of Egyptian-Sudanese relations in light of recent developments, the Egyptian Government's confirmation not to extradite the deposed president to Sudan, and its elimination of the integration organs, particularly the integration fund, were discussed during the meeting.

His excellency pointed out in this respect that what has been reported by the Egyptian press are claims to which Sudan attaches no credibility.

He said the decision not to extradite the deposed president is regarded as purely political and not a legal one. He added that it is questionable whether the presence of the deposed president in Egypt serves relations between the two countries.He said: We were tempted by the hope that Egypt, in order to consolidate the eternal relations binding Sudan and Egypt, would emulate its friendly neighbor, Kenya, which refused to grant the former president, Milton Obote, political asylum in order to preserve good-neighborly relations.

SPLA-SPLM Statement Rejects Negotiations With TMC

EA051539 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The English service of Radio SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] now has the pleasure to introduce to listeners Comrade Dhol Acuil, who will be delivering a special statement on the allegation that the SPLA-SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] have agreed to talk to the military regime of the Siwar al-Dhahab and his Council of Ministers.

[Begin Acuil recording] SPLM-SPLA value peace in the Sudan. We love peace. War was and is still fought for us by Khartoum's minority clique's policies and practices. We were not and we are not given opportunities to pursue peace policies in the country, but peace for us in the movement is not only the absence of shooting war. We see peace in a wider context, for during the many years of dictator Numayri's rule, the Sudanese people did not experience shooting war, but nevertheless there was no peace.

Our people suffered disease, ignorance, deprivation, imprisonment, oppression, and indignity. In the face of all this there was not, and there could not have been, peace. Peace, therefore, will only come with a system that has a national program to solve these problems is installed in the country. The SPLM-SPLA thinks that the present situation in the country, the present in the country, namely the Transitional Military Council [TMC] and their child brain [as heard], the civilian cabinet, are unqualified to solve the Sudan's problems.

They must therefore resign to create a conducive atmosphere to create a new interim arrangement headed by SPLM-SPLA along with the other national political forces, including the Sudan Army, in the country. It will be this new arrangement that will convene a national conference to find permanent solutions to Sudan's problems.

The Sudan's problem, which other people for their wicked reasons call the southern problem, is truly a national problem. It is a problem that engulfs the whole Sudan, the whole communities in the Sudan, all whole societies in the Sudan. It is a problem that is accecting the daily life of every one of us in the Sudan. It is not only a problem connected with regional interests in the south of Sudan. SPLM-SPLA will not, therefore, sit down to talk with the TMC in whatever conferences and wherever it will be held.

But it must not be concluded that we have opted for war. This war is not our choice. It is imposed on us by Khartoum's militaristic policies and objectives. The TMC's military campaign with over 10,000 troops against SPLA positions in Mongalla and Jummayzah speaks for itself. The present continuous flow of troops to the south Sudan, to southern Kurdufan, to southern Darfur, leaves everybody without doubt that another greater offensive against the SPLA is in the offing.

This shows the TMC in their true colors. While they are talking peace, they are preparing for war. They are therefore the warmongers. The rightful political forces inside the country, plus the nationalistic members of the Sudan Army, must therefore operate together to rid the country of TMC and thereby end the shooting war so that people are jointly exerted to find permanent solutions to Sudan's problems. These forces must develop contacts much faster so that quick results are achieved.

As much as we desire peace, it should not be acquired at the expense of our objectives and policies. What Radio Omdurman announced yesterday morning could not therefore be true in the light of our clearly stated positions vis-a-vis TMC and their program about the so-called national conference. The national conference cannot therefore be held, with our participation, under the TMC and the civilian cabinet.

We have never contradicted ourselves in our objectives, in our policies, and our position toward the TMC since the fall of Numayri up to this moment. We shall not negotiate, we shall not sit down in a conference with the TMC to discuss the problems of the Sudan. Therefore, Omdurman Radio, whatever motive they have behind in trying to risk to fabricate that statement that we are going to sit with TMC is not true. [Sentence as heard]

The TMC do not have the legitimacy and the mandate to sit down the the SPLM-SPLA to solve the problems of our country. They are a part and parcel of the existing problems, and therefore they cannot be the rightful force in the country to sit down to solve the problems of which they are a part. Thank you very much. [End recording]

TMC Issues Unconditional General Amnesty Law

JN051126 Khartoum SUNA in English 1013 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text][Dateline indistinct](SUNA) — The Transitional Military Council yesterday issued the unconditional general amnesty law for 1405 H. [Hegira]. The legislation offers unconditional general amnesty to Sudanese citizens who opposed the ousted regime on the first day of January 1975 [date southern Sudan divided into three regions]. A source at the Presidency of the Republic said the law would boost the dialogue on national unity.

Parties' Views on Elections Submitted to Cabinet

JN051117 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Khartoum Zul Haja 20 Sept 5 (SUNA) — The Council of Ministers yesterday heard an integrated report from chairman of the ministerial committee assigned to probe viewpoints of political organizations on the coming elections.

Twenty parties and organizations have presented written memos to the committee which had managed to discuss 14 of them in separate meetings it held with representatives of the parties that presented them. The committee had been directed by the cabinet to continue its contacts with the remaining organizations before it files its final report. The committee chairman, Construction and Public Works Minister Amin Makki Madani, has also reported to the cabinet on the south question in his capacity as chairman of the ministerial committee in charge of this matter.

Muslim Brotherhood Leader on Unity, Islamic Law

GF301656 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 30 Aug 85 p 13

[Interview with Shaykh Al-Sadiq 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Majid, dissident leader of the Sudanese Muslim Brotherhood, by Mahmud Fawzi — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Fawzi] There are differences among the Muslim Brotherhood members in Sudan. These differences have led to the formation of two wings, one led by you and the other by Shaykh Hasan al-Turabi. What are the real reasons for these differences?

['Abd al-Majid] These differences began 7 years ago because of relations between the brotherhood and the regime in Sudan. My view was that I must not have ties with the regime headed by a person who did not keep his word. This person was Ja'far Numayri who corrupted the earth with his crimes against humanity. Because of this opinion,divisions began among the Muslim Brotherhood members.

[Fawzi] Will the Muslim Brotherhood become one rank following the removal of the reason for these differences; that is,the fall of the previous regime?

['Abd al-Majid] It is possible that after the removal of the reasons for our differences, the Muslim Brotherhood will be reunited in one fold so that a clearer picture can be painted. Shaykh Hasan al-Turabi formed a national Islamic front, which was joined by various Islamic groups which all operate under the Islamic banner.

[Fawzi] Is it not advisable to reunite the Muslim Brotherhood and overcome differences before the next party elections?

['Abd al-Majid] Currently, we are trying to unite all Islamic forces in Sudan. If we succeed, these forces can coordinate election campaigns according to a proper charter, to which all sides must adhere so that these elections will not get out of control and become a platform for hurling abuse at each other.

[Fawzi] Can you envisage a continued application of the Islamic law following the Rajab uprising?

['Abd al-Majid] I am against annulling the articles of the law issued in September 1983. The only thing I can accept from the previous regime is the application of the Islamic law. I categorically reject all other deeds of the overthrown regime. I like my country and regard any person trying to tamper with the rights of our great people as a traitor and criminal.

[Fawzi] What about those who have committed crimes against the Sudanese people? "In the law of equality there is life to you, O ye men of understanding." — Koranic verse.

['Abd al-Majid] We urge punishment for all those who offended our people, misused the rule entrusted to them, and became corrupt. "Corrupt" is too small a word to describe what happened. I recommend that the Islamic law be applied against these criminals so that they receive the harshest punishment they deserve.

[Fawzi] How do you assess the integration experiment between Egypt and Sudan?

['Abd al-Majid] In my view, Egypt and Sudan are one country. Egypt cannot do without Sudan and vice versa. However, we must ponder what Sudan does not like of Egypt and vice versa. We must overcome any negative aspects in order to make the experiment completely successful.

Ethiopia Pledges To Stop Garang's Broadcasts

EA042022 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial on Ethiopian-Sudanese relations, *AL-SAHAFAH* says that Sudan, after the victory of the popular revolution and the establisment of a national government, made an extensive effort to mend its relations with its neighbors, among them Ethiopia which used to provide support to John Garang's forces because of the follies of the past regime and its (?convulsion).

AL-SAHAFAH stated that Ethiopia has promised that it would strive to end what was left behind by the past regime. (?It said) that it will stop information campaigns broadcast by Garang's radio from inside Ethiopian territory.

AL-SAHAFAH concluded its editorial hoping that neighboring Ethiopia will fulfill its promise and put an end to all practices that are detrimental to the interests of the two peoples. It stressed that Sudan extends its hand generously, without conditions.

Radio SPLA Notes Link Between Chuol, Regime

EA051737 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Radio SPLA special sources at the Army General Headquarters of Khartoum have revealed some details from a secret file at the Headquarters of the deceased traitor and stooge, William 'Abdallah Chuol. According to the sources, the link between 'Abdallah Chuol and the Khartoum regime officially dates back to 1984, when an agreement was reached between the two parties, by virtue of which William 'Abdallah Chuol and Gordon Kong's forces became a government militia to fight against the SPLA. Under the accord, 'Abdallah Chuol and Gordon Kong obtain the full ranks of brigadier and colonel, respectively, with their accompanying salaries and privileges. The forces of the two men, which the Khartoum regime referred to as the friendly Nuer forces, were to become part of the Sudanese Army but without being entitled to any salaries. By being provided with arms, food, and medicines, it was hoped that the newly formed militia force would absorb SPLA attacks, exhaust it, and consequently weaken it enough to be overcome by government armed forces.

In a statement to Radio SPLA, the official spokesman for the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, said that the Khartoum regime in attempting to place reliance on the Nuer people to combat the SPLA-SPLM had disregarded an important fact. The first SPLA battalions, namely Battalion 104 and 105, Jamus [Buffalo] Tiger, and Timsah [Crocodile] were predominently Nuer who accounted for well over 80 percent of those forces, the spokesman said. Major John Kulang and his men, the majority of whom are Nuer and who were responsible for the elimination of William 'Abdallah Chuol and the citizens who followed all his movement since he was killed, are also Nuer, the spokesman concluded.

Free Officers Organization Details Army Plans

EA031706 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The official spokesman of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army-Sudanese People's Liberation Movement has disclosed to Radio SPLA that the movement has been requested by the Free Officers Organization in the Sudanese Army to reveal to the public generally and to Sudan Government soldiers and their relatives in particular the plans the Khartoum generals have prepared for them. In compliance with this request, the spokesman has brought to light interesting details about the outcome of the recent briefing session at the Army General Headquarters of Khartoum and which was conducted by Major General P. S. C. Tahir Sanusi. It is to be recalled that radio SPLA had carried a [word indistinct] on the briefings in an earlier broadcast.

According to the official spokesman for the movement, the Free Officers Organization specifically wanted the following to be made public with regards to the decision reached at the briefing session of senior Army officers at the general headquarters in Khartoum on 13 August, 1985.

One: That it had been resolved that the 20th Infantry Brigade be moved to Juba and from there on to Mongalla.

Two: Infantry Battalion 439 to report to Khartoum Airport to be subsequently flown to Juba for the Mongalla operation.

Three: 14th Infantry Brigade has been instructed to allocate a battalion strength force for the Mongalla operation.

Four: Likewise, Hajjana has also been ordered to provide a complete battalion for the Mongalla operation.

Five: The artillery has received instructions to furnish medium-range artillery fire to support the Mongalla operation.

Six: An attempt was also made to involve armored units in the Mongalla operation. When the commander of the 7th Armored Division was asked to provide a tank battalion for the Mongalla military campaign, he declined to take the required action on the grounds that the tanks which had the capability to move over the terrain in and around Mongalla were off the road for lack of spare parts. As an alternative, the spokesman for the movement said, the 7th Armored Division commander obtained instructions to imnprovise an ordinary infantry battalion from among the personnel of the 7th Armored Division and prepare them to be rushed to the south in order to partkae of the Mongalla operation. The spokesman adds that once the already mentioned force has been mobilized some of it would be flown from Khartoum to Malakal from where it would advance to Bor, meanwhile the other part of this force would fly to Juba and then advance to Mongalla.

The spokesman concluded by saying that the Free Officers Movement in the Sudanese Army felt obliged that the fact be made known because it believed that the government feared to tell its soldiers where they are being taken. The soldiers usually learn of the truth only just before establishing contact with SPLA troops who the government claims are armed only with obsolete Second World War rifles. The spokesman said that the Free Officers Organization maintains the government Army soldiers have the right to be told that the SPLA which they are fighting contrary to allegations of the military government, is a well-equipped and highly disciplined force.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba, Officials Discuss Ties With Libya

LD052028 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba had talks with Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi this morning. Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali attended the talks. He reviewed the current international situation with Essebsi, Tunisia's relations with fraternal and friendly countries, and Tunisian-Libyan relations. President Habib Bourguiba then held a working session with Prime Minister and Interior Minister Mohamed Mzali, Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi, and Zine Labidine Ben Ali.

ETHIOPIA

Further Reportage on Central Committee Session

Mengistu Report Part III

EA051803 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1705 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Part III of central report presented by Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, to the Third Regular Session of the WPE Central Committee on 2 September — recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, for our development plan for the year 1985-86, many programs have been formulated alongside our program to increase the productivity of the agricultural sector to bring about self-sufficiency in food, to enable us to increase production in other development sectors. Many projects will be started to enable us to develop the mining and other industries, to increase our foreign exchange earnings and savings, and to create more job opportunities and speed up our development. Those already started will be strengthened and will continue.

To implement action programs extensively there will be various works which need more effort in the fields of construction, water development, transportation, health and education. New policies will be implemented to enable us to overcome problems encountered in various fields and to create favorable conditions for better results in line with those to be implemented in the year 1985-86, a policy formulated to ease the shortages of residential housing. The aim of this residential housing policy will be to standardize houses constructed by government cooperatives or individuals, based on our country's stage of development and long-term development plans for our towns. In addition to this it will help to stop, to control, the skyrocketing of prices of building materials, which is one of the main obstacles to the development of construction work, and to improve the cost and supply of construction materials such as cement, sand, whitewash, stone and the like which can be found locally. In addition it is expected that the policy will clearly underline the responsibilities of the government, associations and individuals to expand residential houses.

The main contribution of the policy toward solving the residential housing problems has its emphasis on enabling all town dwellers to take part in the activities of residential housing construction by being organized through associations. As anybody can see, economic growth is essential for solving the residential housing problem. A home is one of man's basic needs. The cause of the problem is the limitation of economic resources and the extent of the demand. Thus the policy's contribution will be to steer the solution toward people's participation on the basis of what can be achieved within the country's capability. The important part is implementation, and greater attention will be given to this.

The other policy to be implemented in 1985-86 concerns internal trade. Although our final goal is clear, implementation methods were not formulated to lead us toward it. Therefore, management of the trade sector has always been a problem. The policy is drafted on the basis of the WPE program and implementation of the 10-year leading plan, and it will elaborate on the participation of government, public and private trade. It is expected that it will decide who will take part in business, the form of business relations they will have, and how to create a better system. The WPE program pointed out that at this transitional stage a controlled form of private business will continue, and it will be conducted in a way that will contribute toward national development. As already pointed out in our program, and in the directives we have been issuing from time to time, one sector where private investors can participate is small industry. What is regarded as a hindrance to private participation is that the amount of capital permitted in a directive at the beginning of our revolution is not enough for the current market situation.

It is through realizing this that a policy is formulated to allow the private investor, as an individual, capital of 1 million birr to purchase equipment, and up to 2 million birr, through shares. Through this, favorable conditions were created for private investors to benefit themselves, and to contribute toward the country's economic development instead of spending their money on useless goods. Generally speaking our national economy now provides wide opportunities for the government, associations and private concerns to participate, but it is important to use these opportunities and take part in development work which benefits oneself and the country. To work hard in all sectors and fields means not just overcoming current problems; it is an important national call that will enable us to satisfy our needs, increase production and become self-reliant.

Dear comrades, I think it is clear to all of us that when we talk about economic construction we are talking about a better life, about peace and development and a generally secure existence. This kind of economic construction does not materialize by just wishing; it requires hard work and determination, while making all the necessary sacrifices. Work and production are the basis of existence, and do not think that there is a lack of understanding of this in our society today. What is lacking is implementation.

The weakness is to be found in the error made when, instead of working genuinely and receiving a fair share, there is a tendency for some to become unfair beneficiaries. It has been repeatedly stated that unless this destructive tendency, which is the main characteristic of the individualistic system we inherited from the old society, is eradicated, the construction of the new popular system cannot evolve, and therefore this cannot be neglected. In this respect it is widely known that highly regarded efforts have been made through the workers' control system, which we formed especially for this important task of protecting the wealth of the country and the people.

Workers' control contributes greately to controlling and eradicating exploitation, and to bringing about the supremacy of the people. In addition it has contributed to the increased participation of the people in governmental administration. Its thorough implementation helps to protect the wealth and property of the government and the people, ensures its correct utilization. It also ensures that discipline is maintained at work [words indistinct] bureaucratic work, and that economic and social administration follows the correct popular path. Over all it is an instrument of struggle by which the working people can enhance the culture of self-administration, and ensure that they benefit from their democratic rights. It is a fact that workers' control plays a crucial role, especially at this stage of our revolution, namely the stage at which political supremacy, consolidated by the people, has been transformed to (?a level) that leads to a secure economic base.

At this stage of development the class struggle will mainly be reflected in the economic sector such as, embezzlement, wastefullness, bribery, (?nepotism), abuse of power, and other matters. This is seen objectively. To combat these destructive tendencies it is very important that the system of workers' control be strengthened, and the participation of all the people be increased. The results achieved through the efforts made to date are notable. Since the structure of workers' control was set up and the committees formed on all levels, by last July-August they received 19,015 reports, and they have since done the necessary investigation and follow up.

It has been learned from the details of the reports that about 64 percent of the damage done was in government offices and organizations, and to the incomes and property of mass organizations. Even though the said income and property were recovered through the efforts made, this indicates the amount of damage done to the joint assets of the country and people. I think it is very clear that in this respect we have to tighten our control without hesitation.

In fact, at a time when we are engaged in a struggle which requires major sacrifices to withstand the serious natural problem we are facing, we should live within our means and give priority to the task of building the country. It is impossible to neglect control. In this respect, the deeds committed in some areas, such as not giving support to control committees to facilitate their work; removing and transferring of members of control committees from their popular work and positions, to which they were elected by the people; compromising and intimidating them under all sorts of pretexts, are antipopular and antirevolutinary deeds committed in order to strengthen plunder and embezzlement. They should be corrected immediately. [applause] As it is impossible to say: I stand for the interests of the people and country, I stand for the aims of the revolution, without first removing obstacles to control, the immediate necessary steps are expected to be taken by all those concerned.

Dear Comrades, as is known, in order to bring about the prevalance of the new popular political system, the great task remaining, since the identity of our party has been firmly established, is the establishment of a people's democratic republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] through the full assumption of power by the working people. The establishment of the republic is a part of our long-term plan to construct a prosperous socialist society in our country, and to ensure that its formation is our immediate task.

The government we will establish will be a people's democratic government based on our victories, and willenable us to complete the national democratic revolution and to lay a material and technical foundation of socialism. It is to be recalled that the nature of this government was clearly specified in the WPE program and in other basic documents of the founding congress. A detailed explanation was also given during the second regular session of our Central Committee.

In accordance with the formulated methods, major preparatory work has been going on to speed up the formation of the republic. Efforts have been made to compete the first chapter of the preparatory work. By selecting experienced professionals from various bodies and organizing them in work forces, the necessary research and study has been made, and various laws, regulations and directives on policy resolution proposals have been drafted. In this respect, when the condition of every main process is looked at, it helps us understand the stage reached in preparatory work for the republic's establishment, our remaining tasks, and the formulated working methods.

The essential document for the establishment of the PDRE is the constitution. As the preparation of this document is crucial to future activities, a basic draft, that will be enhanced and amended in the future, has been prepared. This draft of the constitution amalgamates Ethiopia's long-term history, the current situation, and our society's future development path. Its general features incorporate 1)the political, economic and social system of the PDRE; 2)the basic rights and obligations of citizens; 3)the structure of the government of the PDRE; 4)the formation and working process of organs of power and administration; 5)the judiciary and the attorney general; and 6) general regulations.

The other main field of attention in the formation of the republic is the issue of the division of administration. The working people, based on the republic's [word indistinct] and through responsible governmental bodies that they form at various stages, will consolidate their ownership of power.

The method of dividing the country into administrative regions will guarantee the working people's stable, speedy economic and social development, and the equality of nationalities. In addition, it will enable the achievement of efficient administrative division; as much as it has great advantages, it also demands great care and consideration. Based on these consideratons, the development stage of various communities and nationalities, and the social, economic and other various environmental data was collected. [sentence as heard] According to the data indications, suitable internal organizational choices are being studied. Results achieved from this, following its acceptance, as required in the WPE program, will be implemented stage by stage, including regional autonomy with the formation of the republic.

Basic preparations which enable the execution of the organization of manpower and training related to the formation of the republic, has been more or less completed. Various preparations for training and education programs are being coordinated, and training grades are also identified. Active and democratic participation of the working people in government formations and operation is a manifestation of the republic's nature, and the participation of the people and the election of their able representatives into government power bodies is an important aspect. The necessary law and directives for this has been drafted. In general, the urgent task before us is to study the presented drafts carefully, to understand, improve and make sure that they are ready to be implemented. This final work cannot be completed. This final work cannot be completed the way it is being done now; it will need great attention and broad participation.

The aforementioned preparations in general, as they were begun, were carried out in a narrow forum. But for the future some preparations, in particular, preparations for the constitution, are at the stage where active and broad participation by the working people is needed. Since the working people's active and democratic participation in the formation and operation of government is one manifestation of the republic's nature, their direct, active and democratic participation is not only very necessary, but it is the result of their struggle and their right.

Preparation for the constitution will be completed when the draft is enriched by people's opinions after public discussion, and approved in the future, according to methods to be formulated.

In this wide task, starting from preparing the draft constitution, strengthening it, enriching it by public opinion, and (?coordinating) it with quality, the formation of an able constitutional commission has become necessary. Since the constitutional commission will start its work from the base of the draft constitution, it is believed that the required measures will enable it to speed up its work.

In line with this, since the first draft constitution is near completion, the formation of the commission needs be done immediately. To enable the commission to successfully carry out this heavy responsibility, the basis of its membership will be the party, government, mass organizations, professional associations, well known individuals in their professions, and representatives of religious institutions.

When organizing, the coordination of political working bodies, and the embracing of various parts of society, must be correct. In line with this, the formation, organization and operation of the commission will have a peoples' and democratic nature.

In line with public responsibility to be entrusted on it by decree, the constitutional commission will present the draft constitution to the WPE Central Committee after studying, enriching and improving it. This will enable discussion through directives it will issue and the forum created, to present the draft constitution for public discussion. It will gather public opinion and, based on these opinions, it will again enrich, improve and present it to the WPE Central Committee.

To successfully carry out its responsibility the commission will be organized in a suitable way. That means it will have a congress, executive committee, office, various committees, regional discussions coordinating committee, provincial discussion coordinating committees, coordinating committees of locality, basic associations, and discussions clubs. The structure, task, and responsibility of the constitutional commission will be disclosed in detail in a constitutional commission formation decree and discussion directive to be issued in the future.

Discussions will be held by using discussion clubs of various public and professional associations as forums, and suitable forums to be formed in the countryside and towns, and in our armed forces. Due to preparatory activities made so far toward the formation of the PDRE, conditions have been made favorable for the completion of the first chapter, and to pass on to the next one.

It is expected that this meeting of the Central Committee will study the situation and give necessary resolutions and directives.

Even though the decisiveness in taking every care in forming the republic, and in making the new political system a reality is not questionable, it is not something to stand by itself; it must be closely linked with the implementation of our party's program and the 10-year leading plan in various fields. For this reason the success of the formation of the republic, and for it to be based on firm foundations for good results, will demand the active and unreserved participation and united effort of our parties, bodies, and members, the working people in various fields, and our Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Dear Comrades, as anyone can clearly see, since the beginning of our revolution we have been arranging favorable situations by the struggle we waged to enable the broad masses and the working people — whose hopes had been weakened by backward development under feudal rule — to benefit from the fruit of their efforts and to lead them toward a new system and life. Even though the full result is to be seen in the future, there is no political, economic and social field in which [word indistinct] activity is not being carried out. Since the lsit is known, and very long, I do not think it is necessary to repeat it here.

All the victories we scored during our revolution are not something achieved by coincidence, or from nowhere; they were by struggle, by effort, and by sacrifice. And in this way, wherever progress was achieved, the broad masses expressed their happiness and support, but the (?reactionaries) showed their opposition. They even challenged us in every way possible to regain what they lost. It is a class struggle, it cannot be expected otherwise. The important thing here is not that the contradiction was manifested this way, but that we were not stopped in our march, even though enemies lined up and challenged us.

However, the sacrifice we have paid for the implementation of our objectives should not be underestimated. It is not difficult to imagine that our being on the eve of the formation of a peoples democratic government — to enable the working class to achieve self rule and realize the equality of nationalities for the first time in our country, which is a haven of revolution — may disturb our enemies and encourage them to engage in the usual adventurism. The advantage of forming the republic is very clear to imperialism and its collaborators, no less than it is to us. Therefore they will spare no kind of attack to thwart this step, which is the assurance of peoples' rule and a guarantee for building socialism. It does not need much evidence to show that their mission of doom is based on their fear of our becoming strong.

As for our enemies, it is in their usual character to be disturbed, running up and down to create problems whenever we are near to showing progressive steps. Their other characteristic is to try to use force whenever they think we are weak by saying that this is the right time. If this were not the case they would not have attempted to threaten our mother country and revolution in various ways, as the whole world knows, at a time when a very serious national calamity affected our country, and we engaged on humanitarian work to save life. As I have tried to state in detail in the first part of this report, we have, even so, done very glorious work, this nobody can deny, in containing the very serious calamity [words indistinct]. As yesterday, as today, we will tomorrow withstand the enemies' plots and machinations as one of the principal focal points of our struggle, which we will never neglect.

We clearly understand that as our enemies are totally without shame or conscience, they will not hesitate to use any means to weaken our revolution and undermine the unity of our motherland. Uttering calumnies against our revolution as being the cause of all problems; attempting to attribute to it all the obstacles of development, which are the ret of the backwardness accumulated over generations, as if they could miraculously be solved overnight, and expecting that from us; belittling us when we stand for growth and are better organized than any people at an equivalent stage of development; attacking us by arming our enemies; alleging that we prefer war to peace and development, and so forth, are their daily deeds. It is known that to commit such deeds, they organize, arm and give instructions to (?narrow) nationalities and [word indistinct] antirevolutionary enemies who wish to give up the unity of the motherland and the broad masses for self-interest, and use them as their principal weapons.

In this respect, a fact we must again correctly realize is that any organization which wounds its country by using weapons is not an objective force but one of destruction, one which is armed, supplied controlled and educated by imperialism and reactionaryism. Accordingly, all the bandit organizations in the northern part of our country [words indistinct] which are engaged in an extremely shameful reactionary mission, attacked us at a time when the drought was severe and (?our attention) was concentrated on it and on areas [words indistinct]. Regarding these deeds as a great and permanent achievement, they vaunted themselves in front of their imperialist and reactionary masters.

Even so, our revolutionary force, which is made up of the determined children of the borad masses, broke their spirit and again proved that it is an invincible popular and revolutionary force. [applause] In addition to destroying the flock of bandits by hitting them in their fortresses, our courageous revolutionary force also chased away and hit the bandit force, which was prancing in the shelter of the boundaries adjoining us to neighboring countries. As a result, the hiding places of antipeople and antirevolutionary forces in the Eritrea region are diminishing and the zone if peace is expanding. [applause]

In the name of our Central Committee I would like to express my love, respect and admiration for our revolutionary forces, who have made the necessary sacrifices to defend the people's objective, and who have ensured the continuity of our victories. [applause] Even though our enemies are not willing to learn from their failures, victory will ialways be ours because we are moved by the people's objective. Our struggle will be strengthened and will continue until all enemy bandits who do not wish peace to prevail are totally eradicated. [applause]

Dear comrades, our main effort and aim at this time is to eradicate natural problems and to develop the country for the comfortable livelihood of our people. It is not today that we affirm that this is our unwaving stand; It is an issue on which we have made extremely dear sacrifices. In the future we will not budge an inch from this, our popular and revolutionary aim. It is because of this we formed the party of the workers' class, and clearly stated the plan and goal of our revolutionary march in a program. Even so, as we have repeatedly stated, we cannot expect our aim to be implemented just because it is genuine. We have to struggle vigilantly. It calls for us to remove all obstacles without hestitation.

Therefore, on the eve of the formation of the PDRE, we have to increase our faith, tighten our belts, and we must always remember that strengthening our (?mature) stand through the participation of the broad masses in all sectors answering the call of revolutionary motherland or death; let us stand guard for the motherland; is one of our main tasks at this time.

Members and alternate members of the beloved WPE Central Committee, the fact that ever since our revolution was set alight we have moved from struggle to struggle, and again to great struggle and victory, in our steps for development, and that today we have moved close to the formation of the PDRE, which enhances our security in the implementation of our popular aim, reflects that our revolution has moved to another great historical epoch. The consolidations of this result are the working people. They themselves are responsible for the future struggle and are consolidators of the general result. This tells us that the march of the revolution and the benefits the people receive from the fruits are concurrent. In other words, it means that the progress of the revolution is defined by the participation of the people. On the other hand it tells us our party's leadership is a significant and crucial condition for the participation, to materialize in a manner based on consciousness.

The people can without a doubt get tangible results in response to their needs only when they are directed to the correct path, charted by the party, in addition to the (?application) of suitable strategies and tactics. In addition, to further promote the leadership role of our party we have to make the people aware of everything they are doing so that they serve while understanding the advantages. We have to make him understand, from the nature of the struggle and tangible results, that the sacrifices being made in all sectors are necessary.

While the struggle awaiting us in the accomplishment of our goal is extremely hard, we have to understand it is made more complex by the additional efforts we have to make to be free from the effects of natural disasters. Therefore, there is no doubt that our party has to proportionally increase its ability to mobilize the people. Even though we are in an extremely difficult situation, the results achieved so far in the march show we have begun to emerge from this situation, alone indicating the temporary nature of the problem. Therefore, even if the problems we face cannot be lightly regarded, there is not a single problem that we cannot overcome.

As is or was previously known, today the strength and ability of revolutionaries will be measured by the decisiveness and vigilance of their goals during this period. A special characteristic of genuine revolutionaries is the ability to see the ultimate goal through a difficult situation and to struggle valiantly for its accomplishment; there can be no proof beyond this as to our identity.

Comrades, promoting the leadership role of the WPE cannot be regarded separately from strengthening the bodies of the political system which execute this line. In particular, enhancing the capability of mass organizations, which serve as a bridge from our party to the working people, is an issue which should be given untiring special consideration.

The effort to produce impeccable members in mass organizations and increase their capability with support from party bodies on various levels must continue without interruption. Providing them with a framework and strengtheing their discipline must be a permanent process. It should not be forgotten that these organizations lack organizational and administrative majority and need our party's and government's special support. Since the leadership role our party must be reflected in various spheres, to develop the capability of government bodies is another decisive task.

Although considerable results are achieved every now and then through actions taken in this direction, the task ahead of us, namely using government bodies efficiently and widely to implement the party line and policies, should not be underestimated. Wider presence of WPE structures to enhance the role of government bodies and mass organizations at various levels in implementing the party policy will be given priority. Although not as many as we would like, the number of newly created party offices is growing daily. Consequently, the number of primary organizations of the working people which provide day to day leadership have been continually growing.

The rise in the number of primary organizations is the result of increased recruitment of members, basic actions taken to make recruitment more efficient and because problems in implementation of recruitment policy were resolved after the founding of our party, and now it is being carried out satisfactorily. We have to use this favorable condition and be able to use the existing forums to produce thousands of members from combatants who represent the interests of the working people and are ready to serve the people.

Comrades, earlier on I stated that to increase the WPE leadership role in a practical way it is necessary to broaden the comprehensive participation of the working people's awareness. The main scale for measuring the growth of the party's leadership role is the participation of the working people. Even though the development path we choose is in line with historical development and can take us to our final goal, it cannot just happen.

It has been stated repeatedly that to march in step with the objective reality of development, and even to speed up the march, it is decisive for the working people to be aware and organized. The work of increasing their awareness and organizing them must be continuous and must change and grow with the situation and it is a basic responsibility of the party.

The WPE permanent propaganda work to increase theoretical knowledge of members and working people aims to provide a firm, moral weapon which enables better practical contribution. Beyond drafting the necessary lines of strategy and tactic for things to be done in various sectors of social life, it is not expected of our party to give directives on detailed issues or solving separate [word indistinct]. Since the main advantage of theoretical knowledge is to provide the ability to study detailed issues properly and solve them accordingly, the party's main attention will be to ensure that members have this knowlege.

To strengthen the party's propaganda work it is necessary to expand the work of deploying coordinated groups in this field and it is also clear that it is necessary to increase its implementation. In addition to this, as stated repeatedly, every member of the party is a propaganda worker of the organization and even though it is clear that in general there are situations which much be made favorable by the party it is also the responsibility of every member, which should not be ignored, to make preparations which will enable him to carry out this obligation successfully.

Members must fully understand their party's line and be ready to answer all questions from any direction. In addition it is expected that they will follow current situations closely and share their knowledge with others based on the party's line and increase their ability to fight enemy propaganda. It is not open to question that on the party's side, efficient information exchange must be improved so that members have the necessary capability and preparation on nominated directives and the like, and we will make this more practical.

Comrades, the main base for the growth of the WPE leadership role and its strength is the ideological and organizational unity of its members. For this to be lasting and firm it is necessary to make sure that the interparty democratic system is as strong as steel. There is no doubt that for party democracy to prevail a situation must be created which enables formulating correct policies, drafting efficient implementation methods and using member's available knowledge and expertise.

Intraparty democracy enables the early prevention of weaknesses which can occur during implementation activities and help to achieve better results through open and constructive discussions. The main feature of intraparty democracy which must be expanded and enriched in the WPE daily, is the implementation of the collective leadership motto. Working collectively enables the achievement of better results by looking at issues from different angles. The quality of party leadership can be guaranteed when the collective leadership motto is fully implemented.

Basically, since the party leadership is carried out through the party's functional levels, collective leadership is based on the party's structural guidelines even though it cannot be said that there is a serious weakness in this direction. I am mentioning this because correcting some errors which are seen in the implementation of the collective leadership motto, due to various reasons, starting from now, will be useful for the strengthening our party.

It is known that collective leadership does not affect individual responsibility; for this reason, when discussing the collective leadership issue, the need to develop the capability to discharge individual responsibility should not be forgotten. The application of collective leadership creates an atmosphere conducive to the discharge of individual responsibility, while the discharge of individual responsibility in a capable manner represents a great contribution toward strengthening collective leadership.

Before we refer to situations prevailing within our party, we must first clearly define the responsibility of every member. Inasmuch as our party's structure is based on Leninist organizational principles and doing its daily business accordingly, all its members and bodies at various levels have accepted their responsibility after having understood and believed. Party discipline is voluntary, not something forcibly imposed. While this constitutes a firm foundation for life within the WPE, organizational follow-ups cannot be ignored. To enable the WPE to discharge its heavy historical responsibility successfully by virtue of the strength of its members and candidate members and in order to protect life within the party, a code of conduct and guidelines for members, which will be very valuable, have been prepared. Moreover, the drafting of a clear cadre policy, which can make a decisive contribution toward enriching life in the party and meeting its needs must be given special attention. A cadre policy will help to sustain a strong system of training and development to enhance the contributions of the members of every political body and prepare them for greater responsibilities and will therefore help to overcome existing weaknesses in this area, as well as finding clear answers to the questions: Who? What? And when? These questions arise from cadre trainingadministration.

One of the many aims of our cadre policy is to create a situation in which the experience and knowledge of veteran and new cadres can be coordinated to achieve better results. The formulation of a method by which to deploy modern manpower at various levels and in various zones will occupy a significant position in the cadre policy. In spite of the fact that the preparation if a cadre policy and various guidelines based on it was one of the priority issues our party concentrated on, it was not possible to get it ready as planned due to unfavorable circumstances. There must now be no further delay and every effort must be made to get them ready for use. For life within the party to be healthy and for fruitful work to be accomplished at all levels of our party, it is essential to duly honor and encourage the hard-working and honest, while duly disciplining the lazy as a lesson to others. It must become possible to evaluate in detail every member and body for praise or criticism. This does not mean that such a system does not exist at all, but it is a reminder that it must be strengthened, perpetuated and made durable.

While we enhance the leadership role of the WPE and life within it, we should not deny our weaknesses. But weaknesses attributed to lack of experience in organizational work and to the nonavailability of conscious and able manpower are not alarming. The important thing is not that weaknesses have affected our work, but the immediate rectification of our mistakes and enhancing the capability expected of us by the struggle, or preparing ourselves for this. Overcoming our weaknesses from the beginning will enable our party to grow on a firm foundation and guarantee the success of our future efforts. Our needs are many and production capacity limited, but we cannot afford to stand aside and wait until the necessary capability is found. What is clear is that if we do not do our duty today, it will not only increase our work tomorrow but make it more difficult and hard.

For this reason, to decrease the gap between our needs and our ability we have only one alternative. That is to use our means and ability properly and to develop our means and our achievements through hard work.

Dear comrades, the issues we have raised in this report have been numerous. The work we have to do and the obligations we have to fulfill are many. This situation does not indicate that we are inspiring beyond our means but indicates the weight of the responsibility which has fallen on our revolution as there was no credible development work done in the past. As no one desires to make unnecessary sacrifices, we would have been happy if we had a choice of lighter responsibilities. But the objective situation we are in is very far from this. The responsibility placed on us by history is to change our society, which has been limited to an extremely backward feudal stage of development and to lay the necessary foundations for the construction of a socialist system from which exploitation has been totally eradicated.

For this reason as long as we say we are in step with the march of history, we cannot draw back from the responsibilities and sacrifices we have to cope with. Among our current pressing tasks, one of the major ones is to strengthen efforts to bring to a conclusion the improved plans and work methods for alleviating natural problems and obstacles related to this. In this respect, in conjunction with continuing aid activities on a daily basis, we are expected to show better results in 1985/86 by further coordinating ourselves in respect of rehabilitation. Therefore, based on this understanding, we must begin with final decisiveness to implement the program which has been drawn up.

All in all, we have to focus on continuing our irrigation work and with the efforts to make our cities self-sufficient in food, which has been an encouraging, planned beginning. As our country's hopes for growth rest primarily on the agricultural sector and since one of the preconditions that will enable the farmer to shoulder this historic responsibility is collectivization in villages, we shall have to embark upon a nationwide movement based on the willingness and full participation of the farmer. This movement will have to inlude our pastoralist compatriots who reside mainly on our borders. If the pastoralist is collectivized in suitable areas and commences a stable life style, this will on the one hand create suitable conditions to enable him to be provided with essential services, while on the other hand it will enable our country to benefit from our large livestock resources which so far have not made a major contribution to our national economy.

In this respect livestock development will from now on be given special consideration as one of the major sectors of our economy with the additional strengthened participation of the government. We shall tackle this sector with greater preparedness. As one of the basic necessities for the growth of the country's development is foreign exchange, we shall have to make special preparations in the coming and following years to involve the whole of society in order to obtain foreign exchange on a large scale. In this regard we shall have to continue our economic ties more fully with socialist countries who are our economic strategic allies.

The other basic issue is that we shall have to live within our means, limit our consumption as much as possible to our own products and spend our foreign exchange on technologies which are absolutely essential to development. In this respect we have to be firm and pursue our policy by curbing the tastes which have grown beyond our country's means and to give priority to development.

Our existing long-term development aims apart, it is impossible to cater for individual tastes in every way that is desired before our country has become self-sufficient in food and before the problem of basic needs such as housing have been solved so we have to concentrate unwaveringly on satisfying our basic common needs and on the construction of the national economy.

It has been stated that in the political sector the great task facing us is the establishment of the PDRE. As this historic event will enable the working class to be the complete arbiter of its political, economic and social life and its own administrator, every citizen is expected competently to contribute his share for its successful implementation. As it is the working people who will ensure their supremacy in future generations and satisfy all their needs in the statutes to be laid down for the formation of the republic; it is the working people themselves who are responsible for its successful implementation and they therefore have to be prepared at this stage.

So that we accomplish the goal that has been set to ensure this, all members and organs have to be totally mobilized so that our party, which is the vanguard organizer and director of our society, is capable of handling its leadership role. As we have pointed out on every occasion, all the plans laid down for the supremacy and growth of the working people can be successful only when we can withstand the obstacles placed by our enemies in a secure manner.

Therefore, we must never forget that it is one of our major revolutionary obligations to focus on enhancing our defense capability with the participation of the people. Even though the immediate tasks that require our attention are many, we can overcome all of them as long as we handle them in a coordinated manner and we complete them according to plan. It is a fact that they will require tripled and multiple efforts and sacrifice. These efforts and sacrifices may vary, but wherever or whenever they are made, they result from the obligation of work that has been planned for the realization of the goal.

When I say that it is the firm stand of our Central Committee and all organs and members that the WPE, with sincerity and truth, will enable the working people to consolidate the victories expected of them through party leadership based on the program and objective nature of the situation; it is with complete confidence that this will be fully implemented. [applause].

Let us all struggle valiantly for the growth of the well-being of our motherland. We shall establish the people's democratic republic of Ethiopia. We shall win. Thank you. [applause].

[Announcer] Listeners, you have been listening to the last part of the central report presented by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, to the third regular session of the WPE Central Committee, which opened yesterday.

WPE Resolutions

EA050626 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The third regular session of the WPE Central Commitee resolved that, as strengthened work was essential to promoting our social growth in an improved manner activities have to be made on a larger scale than ever before and on a nationwide scale planned in all sectors, to correctly preserve our country's natural resources and to accelerate development, which is the foundation of our growth. The third regular session of the WPE Central Committee passed this resolution based on the central report presented by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces when they completed their 3-day meeting this afternoon after assessing the work done and the results achieved in all sectors over the past months and on the principal tasks that would enable the achievement of better results in the future.

The meeting, after exhaustively studying the implementation of the resolutions passed by the second regular session of the Central Committee on political, economic, and social issues,in particular on natural disasters and the well-being of the country, pointed out that our revolution's current and lasting requirements should be solved through united study and coordination of the 5-point resolutions to consolidate greater victories in the remaining time of struggle.

The meeting resolved to accelerate preparations for forming the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, which has been started to ensure the new popular political system in a full-bodied manner, through the participation of the working people, and in particular, for immediately establishing a constitutional commission.

In its resolution, the meeting called for the all out efforts required to be made for the success of the (?ongoing) program for 1985-86 regarding the settlement activities embarked upon to move citizens, who reside in areas repeatedly ravaged by drought and that have lost their fertility, to better parts of our country and enable them to establish new lives. All the necessary attention must be given to those who settled earlier in order to enable them to become self-sufficient and benefit the country as a whole.

The third regular session of the WPE Central Committee called for domestic cultivation, which was initiated in an encouraging way in rural and urban areas to alleviate and eradicate food shortages, to be correctly (?supplemented) with livestock-rearing and for this to be expanded in a planned way. The meeting also resolved that the method of farming using irrigation be immediately increased, in particular among the farmers, through the use of our country's expansive water resources, as we cannot produce the crops we require for food and for raw materials for industries by relying on rainfall alone.

In regard to facilitating the provision of various services for the proper utilization of land so that the agricultural sector of the economy contributes its share to national construction, and in general to organizing the countryside in the spirit of the construction of the new society, it called for the ongoing activity of collectivizing the farmers in the villages to be strengthened and continued.

The third regular session of the WPE Central Committee acknowledged that the objective details incorporated in the central report presented by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and the correct methods of struggle indicated using it as a basis, would serve as a practical directive for the efforts of all the working people to bear fruit. It was unanimously accepted and approved.

The third regular session of the WPE Central Committee today unanimously accepted and approved the report presented by Comrade Alemu Abebe, Politburo member of the WPE Central Committee and of the Central Control Committee as it analyzed and described the conditions, and the steps that have been taken and that should be taken to strengthen the ideological and organizational unity of our party so that its leadership role grows and becomes increasingly fruitful.

The meeting also held exhaustive and general discussions on ways to enable the further strengthening of the country's popular defense power through the participation of the people, and on ways to enable the pomotion of the WPE's leadership role. The meeting placed particular emphasis on the slogan: Let all stand guard for the revolutionary motherland, and concluded that strengthening our defense force through the extensive participation of the people, in all ways, is one of our major current tasks.

Further on Resolutions

EA051823 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
1715 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] The resolutions of the third regular meeting of the WPE Central Committee: As a result of the struggle that the Ethiopian broad masses have waged over the past revolutionary years to eradicate backwardness — which is the source of all their problems — from their motherland and to march toward a better life, they have laid the ground for the basic conditions necessary to build a new society. The broad masses' ability to guarantee the formation of the party which can pool their efforts, provide leadership, and guarantee victory, is a decisive and historical act which will hasten progress.

Nevertheless, since the natural problems which worsened over the years and got out of control created an obstacle for hastening our march toward progress, as soon as our party was formed it was forced to focus on providing leadership to overcome this situation. We recall that the program of action formulated earlier by the Central Committee Politburo has produced fruitful resutls by streamlining the efforts of the revolutionary government and the working people to alleviate the problem.

In line with the resolutions passed by the second regular meeting of the WPE Central Committee which extensively studied the problem and the measures taken, the program of action has been implemented and it has been possible to register glorious victories within a short period. Even though the scars left by the drought problem cannot be solved easily or quickly, the fact is that with correct party leadership and by our national efforts, and international support we were able to save the lives of many of our compatriots who were victims of this problem and relocate over 500,000 of these people who have started a new life. This is, without doubt, a great revolutionary deed.

The third regular session of the WPE Central Committee, which was held between 2-4 September 1985, has comprehended the details of measures taken so far to contian the natural problem, the results achieved, and experiences gained, and the measures which need to be taken in future, through the assessment report presented by Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, provisional Military Administrative Council, and Commander in chief of the revolutionary Armed Forces.

The meeting discussed the points raised in the report and concluded that the method formulated has been successful and that the plan formulated for future measures which need to be more strongly implemented are correct. The third regular session of the WPE Central Committee has fully adopted Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam's report after trusting that this report through its tangible assesements and, based on these assessments through the correct method of struggle it points out, can serve as a practical guide to ensure the success of the coming efforts of revolutionaries and all the working people. [applause]

The meeting has also adopted the report presented by the Central Audit Commission on the situation concerning strengthening our party's ideological and organizational unity to increase its leadership role and make it more fruitful, on measures taken so far, and on future measures. Expressing its admiration again for the direct and indirect contribution inspired by the love of country and compatriots made by the party cadres and bodies, various professionals, and governmental and mass organizations to contain the dangerous problems caused by nature and for the sacrifices paid and the victories scored by the Revolutionary Armed Forces in supporting our efforts in this respect, and the formation of a peoples democratic Ethiopia, the Central Committee has passed the following resolutions for the success of the rest of our struggle.

I. Realizing the practicability of the program of action formulated by the Politburo to contain the problems caused by the drought and Comrade Emngistu Haile Mariam's call on 9 February 1985 to live within our means and develop our country, and realizing that the results achieved so far are very encouraging, it is resolved:

1. To make our compatriots living on daily assistance basis become self reliant, by hastening the provision of all necessary assistance.

2. All necessary efforts be made to carry out the 1985-86 program concerning the resettling of our compatriots from repeatedly drought-ravaged and infertile regions to better regions of our country and help them establish new lives successfully, and all necessary emphasis be laid on making those already resettled self-reliant and productive.

3. The effort to rehabilitate the land and the inhabitants of

regions which have lost their fertility by being overfarmed for centuries be further strengthened.

4. That the encouraging backyard farming started in towns and rural areas to alleviate and eradicate food shortage be properly strengthened by rearing animals which can supplement food and that this be expanded in a planned manner.

II. Realizing that there is no alternative but to free ourselves from backwardness to eliminate temporary natural problems and develop our economy generally and after realizing that increasing the contribution of the agricultural sector of the economy is decisive toward this end:

1. As it is not possible to produce the food crops and raw materials for industry solely by relying on rain, the habit of using irrigation, through the use of our country's vast water wealth, especially among the farmers, be urgently expanded in a planned manner.

2. That special efforts be made in a coordinated manner so that our country's vast livestock wealth which has not been properly exploited makes a strong contribution toward our national economy and so that the lives of our livestock-rearing compatriots are improved.

3. That the work to collectivize the farmers in villages to make the agricultural economic sector contribute its share in the countrys development, through the proper use of land, the provision of various services, and the building of the villages in the spirit of building the new society be further strengthened.

4. Since working hard to carry out our social development in a better manner is decisive and as the proper protection and development of our natural wealth and its use for our progress is a fundamental issue, a better planned national campaign be carried out.

5. That special focus be placed on increasing the quantity and variety of our exports necessary to increase our foreign earnings needed to import the technology we require for development, and that we further continue the control in a strengthened manner to ensure that our foreign exchange earnings are used for development activities in particular.

III. That a commission to draft a constitution be urgently established to hasten the formation of a people's democratic republic of Ethiopia through the extensive participation of working peoples to fully guarantee the new people's political system.

IV. That the necessary focus from all directions placed on the control framework's role which is one of the instruments of the working people through which they protect their domination and through which the people strengthen and guarantee their administrative participation, as the protector of the property of the country and the people, be further realized.

V. It is a fact that peace is the necessary basic condition for realizing our urgent actions to contain and eradicate the problems caused by nature and to establish a peoples democratic republic of Ethiopia, and for the success of our efforts to, in general, free ourselves from backwardness and lay the foundation for building socialism.

In this respect, revolutionary Ethiopia will adhere to the policy of peaceful coexistence it pursues concerning neighboring countries and will strengthen its solidarity and unity with international powers which stand for socialism, democracy, and peace. Nevertheless, in order to further guarantee our security, to protect ourselves from aggression against forces who violate our existance, and — based on this principle — let all stand guard for the revolutionary motherland, the meeting has resolved that our defense capability be further strengthened in all fields through the people's participation. [applause]

It is clear that today we are in a period which on the one hand, requires great efforts to eliminate a temporary problem while on the other hand it requires efforts to realize the formation of a people's democratic republic which will ensure the lasting fruitfulness of the political system. Hence an exemplary leadership role is expected from our party while further existence and successful and practical participation is required from the broad masses.

For us to be self-sufficient and respected in future there is no alternative other than to make the necessary sacrifice. Hence let us struggle harder so that our plans are implemented and become successful.

[Dated] Addis Ababa, 4 September 1985. [applause]

KENYA

Ugandan 'Peace Talks' Held in Kenya

EA041545 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] President Moi of Kenya has called upon the government and the National Resistance Army [NRA] delegations at the peace talks in Nairobi to live up to the expectations of the people of Uganda in their deliberations. In a speech at the opening of the talks which resumed in the Kenyan capital today, the president reminded them that it is every Ugandan's hope that the talks will help to create a peaceful atmosphere in the country. He was confident that if they establish trust and work on the basis, they will have set a pace for better understanding on issues that will follow thereafter at home.

The Uganda government delegation is led by the vice chairman of the Military Council, Colonel Toko. Other members of the delegation included Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Mr Olara Otunnu, of Internal Affairs, Mr Ssemogerere, of Justice, Mr Kutessa, of Public Service and Cabinet Affairs, Mr Robert Kitariko and a member of the Military Council, Lt. Col. Kweya.

The NRA delegation is headed by its leader, Mr Yoweri Museveni. Other members of the delegation are Dr Kiesekka, Mr Eriya Kategaya, Mr Kirunda Kivejinja, Mr Mathew Rukikaire, Mr Kaheru, Mr Male and Mrs Njuba. The opening session was attended among others by Kenya's vice president, Mr Mwai Kibaki, Foreign Minister Mr Elijah Mwangale, Minister of

Energy and Regional Development Mr Nicholas Biwott and Minister of State in the Office of the President Ole Tipis.

In its editorial today, *THE STANDARD* newspaper hailed the Military Council on one hand and the NRA on the other for agreeing to resume the peace talks that were adjourned last week. The paper said Kenyans, Ugandans and most Africans on the continent are behind President Moi in his mediation efforts aimed at bringing about reconciliation and understanding between Uganda's incumbent government leaders and the NRA. *THE STANDARD* hoped that apart from delicate discussions on government structures and sharing of burdens and responsibilities, the delegations would find time to look to the predicament faced today by thousands of Ugandan refugees and displaced persons.

Talks 'Heading for Success'

EA051229 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
5 Sep 85 p 1

["All Smiles At Uganda Talks," by Belson Osiemo]

[Excerpt] The Uganda peace talks seemed to be heading for a success as all delegates emerged from the first session of the meeting wearing smiles.

The talks opened yesterday morning at 11:10 a.m., but adjourned after 10 minutes to allow both sides, the government and the National Resistance Movement (NRM), to hold private consultations.

The talks which were adjourned on Tuesday last week after 2 days deleberations to allow both parties have independent consultations, were held at Harambee House under the chairmanship of President Daniel arap Moi.

During the morning session, President Moi retired to his office, while the Uganda Government delegation, led by the minister for defense and vice chairman of the ruling Military Council, Colonel Gad W. Toko, went into the office of Kenya's chief secretary, Mr. Simon Nyachae. The NRM delegation, led by its chairman, Mr. Yoweri Museveni, remained in the conference room.

President Moi entered the conference room at 11:05, and the session then opened at 12 noon and ended at 1:50 p.m. The afternoon session started at 4 p.m.

Mr Toto and Mr Museveni emerged from the morning session holding hands, Laughing, and talked intimately on their way to the lifts. The delegates were still in high spirits when they posed for a group photograph with President Moi outside Harambee House.

Museveni Rejects Formula

AB051721 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Nairobi, Sept 5 (AFP) — Uganda's main guerrilla group, the National Resistance Army (NRA) will never accept a peace formula which would "perpetuate the country's problem," NRA leader Yoweri Museveni said here today. Mr. Museveni made the statement, addressed to the Ugandan people, after a further adjournment of peace talks here between his organization and Uganda's ruling Military Council here today.

The NRA, which is reported to control much of western Uganda, is the country's main guerrilla group and the only large one to have not yet signed an agreement with the military regime which took power in Kampala on July 27. Mr. Museveni said the NRA would never accept a settlement that could "perpetuate the same problems of insecurity, misuse of the Army, corruption and murder" as had dogged the East African country ever since independence 23 years ago. He said many people in Uganda feared that because of "internal and external" pressure on his movement, "we may be forced to accept a settlement that is detrimental to our people's interests."

"All of you rest assured that we shall only agree to a formula that will break with the past and ensure the future," he said. "We are fully aware of the history of Uganda, where bad political arrangements have led to disasters," he said. The NRA "will not allow such situations to happen again," the guerrilla leader added.

Observers saw Mr. Museveni's statement as a sign that he is determined to have a major say for the NRA in military and security arrangements in the country. He has demanded half the seats on the Military Council for his movement, and the integration of NRA guerrillas into the Armed Forces. However the first demand appears unacceptable to the ruling council.

The executive of the Nation Resistance Movement (NRM), the NRA's political wing, meanwhile issued a short separate statement which said that "no final agreement" had been reached in the talks. It said that the talks had been adjourned on the request of the "military junta" to allow it to have further consultations in Kampala, and that the talks were "scheduled to continue next week."

A senior NRM source told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the movement was still hopeful of reaching a satisfactory settlement and that the talks were likely to resume "very early" next week, although no date had been definitely fixed.

Toko on Adjournment

EA051804 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The Uganda delegation to the Nairobi peace talks has returned home after progressive discussions. Speaking at Entebbe International Airport, the leader of the delegation and vice chairman of the Military Council, Colonel Toko, said that the talks were held in a brotherly atmosphere. He explained that the talks were adjourned on mutual understanding between the two sides to permit further consultations. He explained that the chairman of the peace talks, President arap Moi, had acknowledged the adjournment of the peace talks and appealed to both parties to maintain the cease-fire and desist from making adverse publicity.

Col Toko said that the talks will resume next week after both sides have agreed on the date. He reiterated governments commitment to peace, stability and unity.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Receives New Ugandan PM, Okello Message

EA042245 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam — President Nyerere held talks with new Ugandan Prime Minister Mr Abraham Waligo, in Dar es Salaam today. During the 2-hour talks, held at Mwalimu's Msasani residence, Mr Waligo delivered a special message from Ugandan leader, General Tito Okello, and briefed him on the current situation in Uganda. The talks were also attended by Ugandan Minister for Information and Broadcasting Dr Ojok Mulozi, and the Tanzanian minister in the president's office responsible for international cooperation, Ndugu Mustafa Nyanganyi. It was the third time that a Ugandan delegation has held talks with President Nyerere in Dar es Salaam since the overthrow of President Milton Obote on 27 July. After the talks with Mwalimu, the Ugandan prime minister left for home.

UGANDA

Defense Chief, Others Hold News Conference

Part I

EA051518 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Sep 85

["First installment" of news conference given on 2 September by Lieutenant General Bazilio Olara Okello, chief of the Ugandan Defense Forces; Major Onzi, leader of the Uganda National Rescue Front; (Namasiku), secretary general of the Uganda National Action Front; and unidentified chief of protocol of the Uganda Freedom Movement; location not specified — recorded, apart from announcer's live remarks contained within quotation marks]

[Excerpt] [Question] Herny Gombia from the *STAR* newspaper. This question is directed to Major Onzi. Maj Onzi, you were in the Army under the rule of Idi Amin. Now you tell me that you are leading the Ugandan National Rescue Front [UNRF]. Could you tell us why you went to the bush?

[Onzi] I think UNRF had made its position very clear when they had the first press conference at the Nile Mansions. It is true I was in the Uganda Armed Forces, and it is also a well known fact — in Uganda, in particular, and the world in general — that in 1979 there was a war. It was, Uganda was invaded by a sister country, which resulted in the overthrow of the then regime of President Amin. Now, after the fall of that regime, of course the former Uganda Armed Forces were dismantled. As I said in my earlier speeches, during that we never thought the invading forces, for simple reasons: We thought they were going to bring a change for the people of Uganda.

As well trained men and officers, we know who is a bad leader and who is a good leader. Some of us surrendered to the invading forces. To our surprise, after the fall of the government, the policy of that government changed against us. They said they did not come to fight individuals. They came to fight the leader and his system. To me, as a well trained officer, this was the wrong policy. The leader is one. They come and go, but the state will live.

Gentlemen, if you go now to West Nile and Madi Districts you will find they had a cause to fight. As we fled the country, we have been referred to as people who have returned to their countries of origin: Sudanese or Zairois. As we fled the country we have been referred to as Amin's men. Fellow brothers, Amin has no people other than his own army. We know this has been very cheap politics to confuse the people of Uganda.

[Word indistinct] We shall be told that the people of Uganda had made a crime when they united under him as their leader. I am sure when you are a country you need the support of your people. A typical example is today. We are denied our national identity. If the [words indistinct] would have been here, I would ask this question: whether west Nile District and Madi Districts are no longer part of Uganda. If the (?answer) says yes, then UNRF would pull out from the capital of Uganda without fighting. If West Nile and Madi Districts are part of Uganda, why should we have no rights to live in our capital?

The invading forces went on destroying the property, our own property, buildings, taking away our belongings. Some people were asking whether we have the mandate to fight. What mandate do we need from our people anymore? What does the Constitution of Uganda say? Any Ugandan has the right to live in Uganda, to work in Uganda, to die in Uganda. Now that right has been denied. So it is an ultimatum. I have to take arms to defend that right. Dear fellow citizens, there are many reasons why UNRF went to the bush to fight any government in Uganda which did not recognize our right to live in Uganda, to work in peace.

[Unidentified speaker] I remember very well that when the army under Idi Amin attacked Tanzania, a lot of property was destroyed. (?Inside Tanzania, even Tanzanians were killed.) A lot of buildings were destroyed. Another thing is that when the Tanzanian forces came here they [words indistinct] and they destroyed buildings, they destroyed proeprty. Don't you think this is what every army does, because this was done by the army under Amin in Tanzania [words indistinct]?

[Second unidentified speaker] Thank you, gentlemen; let us remember our history. In 1971, when Idi Amin took power from Obote, the attitude of Tanzanian Government had always been negative. Tanzania never recognized Amin as the head of state of Uganda. We are not condemning them, but we don't ask them for their support. But Tanzania went on recognizing Obote as the head of state of Uganda. This is on record. The disagreement between the Uganda Government and Tanzania Government has been long, long, long. Whether Uganda Armed Forces destroyed the properties of Tanzania during the 1978 war, I hope this was because Tanzania has always been trying to disrupt the peace of people of Uganda. [as heard] You remember in 1972, there was an invasion which was later repulsed. I think the position is very clear.

[Onzi] [Words indistinct] to add on to your question, the position of UNRF is not to encourage any plunder or looting. If Amin's forces invaded Tanzania and destroyed property, UNRF condemns that policy. We condemn that [word indistinct]. We condemn any destruction in West Nile, which has been [word indistinct] for so many years. Furthermore, talking about destruction in West Nile, we are talking about an ongoing process, which today when you go to the West Nile would be evidenced by lack of houses and lack of institutions. Yet I don't need to distinguish between a destruction by an army in the process of achieving their objectives and objectives for which UNRF feels it necessary.

[Question] Harold Briley, BBC London. May I put a question to General Okello please. You said that you had appealed to people to come out of the bush and to work for peace. Can you say what kind of progress the Army made with that policy, how you [words indistinct] you have had, and how you think the Wednesday's talks may turn out?

[Answer indistinct]

[Question] Are you having some talks in advance of the conference in Nairobi with the NRA, [National Resistance Army] and how confident are you that you can reach some kind of agreement with them?

[Answer indistinct]

[Question] (Chong Chu Hapang), KBS television, South Korea: Last year, Milton Obote expelled South Korean Ambassador [words indistinct] preceded by the false charges by the North Koreans. Are you planning to normalize relations with South Korea in the near future?

[Answer by unidentified speaker] That question, I think, maybe I am the one to answer. I must tell you [words indistinct] also member of parliament, not the government as a whole. Although I came here on behalf of the government I cannot make any assurance that this council is going to make [words indistinct]. What, what, what. Leave me alone. [laughter]

[Question] I understand that you have sent North Korean soldiers on leave. What have they done against or for Ugandans?

[Answer by unidentified speaker] North Korean training force: We have sent them on leave because their country, they may worry when these things took place, and their life and also their families [words indistinct] although they are coming back [words indistinct].

[Question] [(Chong)] Okello, but in (Nakasongola) I understand that there are some North Koreans still working there. Are they going to continue to be there?

[Answer] I, myself, I knew (?with) North Korea there was not a contract — no contract (?with) them. So we don't want to stop them. To finish that contract, let them to finish that contract.

[Question] [(Chong)] I am talking about military training [words indistinct].

[Answer] [Okello] I haven't been to there and I don't know what is going against [as heard] there, too, until I visit there. If I could visit there before, I would answer your question. [laughter]

[(Chong)] General, it is very well known that the North Koreans were training Obote's Army here, and they have been proven fighting against the guerrillas here. You cannot deny that.

[Answer] [Okello] The training of Obote's military here, yes. I was actually in that army, I myself, so if they were fighting guerrillas, I was in the 10th Brigade (?stationed) in Gulu. I was not in the Luwero Triangle [word indistinct] at any time when a North Korean was there.

[Question] [(Chong)] And then what were the North Koreans doing here, then?

[Answer] [Okello] [Words indistinct] They were here for military training.

[Question] I am (Namasiku), the secretary general of Uganda National Action Front. First, I am a Ugandan, formerly a civil servant working here in the headquarters for many years and back in Arua. What disturbs me most is the disparity which has been existing here and, I say, the evils of the past. I want to make it fairly clear to the press that they have a role to play to bring peace to the country. I would appeal them to report exactly what is there, but not to report to fulfill the aims of those who employed them. I am saying this (to talk) common language to you to which I belong [as heard] that Amin's men, anyanya I am here to state to you and to the speaker — get this very clear — won. All the military men who were sacked I will come later. I want this news recently which has come like anyanya — the term anyanya would mean the same as a guerrilla, would mean the same as a freedom fighter. [sentence as heard] We heard anyanya won. It is in Sudan, southern Sudan fighting with the northern Sudan. [words indistinct] anyanya won. This is in Sudan.

Right now you must know there is another fighting where there is [words indistinct] those who are fighting the present government as anyanya too. Well, since these are terminologies used for people, liberators, or freedom fighters in Sudan, I was wondering how today people here would be referring to some Ugandans as being anyanya. I will agree we are rescue fighters. We agree we fought since 1979 up to the 27th of last month. You agree and explain as to why we fought. We fought to regain our national identify. We had that right. We are prepared: If anybody says among our fighting forces there are some Sudanese, please any time from now come forward identify that Sudanese. Identify that Sudanese, because we believe in the freedom of Ugandans. We believe this is our country. All of us, whether from the west, from north, or from south, as long as you belong to Uganda it is their national right to live in Uganda.

This is the point number one I would like to make: The UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] Forces consist of Ugandans.

Number two: the philosphy we hear over and over. The old politics: I think I know who had it. It is to create in the minds of Ugandans that feeling that certain people are different, they did not belong to Uganda, they belong to another country; and this man who is (?supported by) all the people [words indistinct] we were calling him Amin Dada. Believe me, I did not know Dada or where he belongs. I heard him when he was promoted commander of the Ugandan Armed Forces by Apollo Milton Obote. His background I didn't know, but geographically, later on I was told [words indistinct] that he comes from that part of West Nile. This is a word which came from Kampala: That he is one individual. We are half a million, if not now a million people. Do you believe a million people have come from that [word indistinct], even though he was a West Niler?

Would you also agree to show all the westerners right now belong to Museveni? [as heard] (Would I dare) to suggest this? Would I say, well the Luo all belong to Obote? I think this is [passage indistinct] I think we would now understand why people referred to two languages: The purpose is to discriminate. The north, maybe parts of the West Nile from the rest of Uganda, has [as heard] a very bad picture from the people of that side. I had better say I'm not annoyed, but I think [words indistinct] we are happy to be with you and we shall play (our part) to build Uganda, a united country. That is why we are here right from the 27th of last month, when we heard encouraging words from our present chairman that all fighting forces throw away the guns, come up. We were the first [words indistinct], the rest had a [words indistinct] Kampala. The first time in 8 years I arrived in the capital. [as heard] I was well received.

There has not been a single gunshot firing. In Arua there has been none: All the guns were thrown down because we had no cause to insist on fighting. Whereas before, I think you knew [words indistinct] from religious organizations, from good wishers, from international bodies asking Obote to call all these fighting forces really talking [word indistinct] to talk at a table. We would have been prepared. Obote said: No, all of them are bandits. If we were bandits we were to fight until we [word indistinct] won the war, and he is out. Now that he is out, I think there is nobody to fight.

You must wonder what we are saying about our dear brother Museveni [words indistinct]. We have failed to understand why he cannot come. Your guess is as good as mine. For me, I thought he was fighting for our peace. I thought he was fighting to gain an entrance so that his voice could be heard to bring peace to Uganda. Now we are wondering whether he is comng to offer [word indistinct] good terms to come Uganda. [as heard] I am also asking you: What would you now think? What would you now think, if he is not willing to talk to Ugandans? There is nobody firing him. We say: You come and tell us the best policy of running a government.

Next, talks here in Kampala: He does not want to come. Well, the rest I leave to you. I am here maybe sometime [word indistinct] corresponding with him. If he now refuses to come, maybe he comes in a different way [word indistinct] ask me what do I do. Me with the rest of the people are committed to one cause. The UNLF is committed. I think I will not talk to my brothers who are here; they will talk to you. We are committed to the peace process by way of talking, not by way of gun, but if you sit, talk peace in 1 minute, gives us a blow. [as heard] Well, I think I will raise my hand to stop him giving me the second blow.

This is what I am saying because I know my peace is going to be threatened once again, and I will go to bush. Unfortunately, this is what I think. I would like to tell you this is the truth of it. I am not an aggressor. I would not like to be an aggressor. I am a peace-lover. Anybody who gives me peace, I will welcome him. I hope (?the nation) will give him lessons. [words indistinct] We are in position to bring this country back to normality and progress. [words indistinct]

I think we should get one thing clear. The ongoing peace process between [word indistinct] and the government in effect means that we are submitting our forces under the command of the chief of the Defense Forces [words indistinct]

[Question] (Peter Muange), Uganda television, and my question is directed to Maj Onzi. You mentioned that in 1979, when the invading forces came, which made you unite to rescue Uganda and you fled to another country. [as heard] First of all, could you please let us know in which country you have been operating, and if it is a foreign one? Then you said Tanzania was interfering in internal affairs of Uganda. So should we take your word as saying that that foreign country where you have been operating has also been interfering with the internal affairs of Uganda?

[Answer] [Onzi] Gentlemen, let me inform the people of Uganda through your question: We have never been operating from a foreign country. UNRF [Uganda National Rescue Front right from its formation has been fighting in Uganda. If you can allow me go further and tell you where we have been fighting, I am ready to tell you: Our bases are in Uganda. The neighboring country, if I can refer back to Obote's government, has been accusing Sudan of giving us assistance, has been accusing Zaire of giving us assistance. Let me now assure you [words indistinct] the arms we have been using to fight the Uganda government are now for your inspection. If you see any registration from a neighboring country, take me to court. We have been firing the gun with our friends. The registrations are very clear, as they come from 14 Battalion, they come from 11 Battalion, they come from everywhere in Uganda — not from neighbors. If you want me to take you to our bases in Uganda, it is in West Nile. We have been fighting in West Nile District and Madi District. This is where we have been concentrating. We all come out.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] [Onzi] Well, my boss says we have been sharing weapons with the Uganda Government. It does not mean that we (?made) agreement with one of the commanders. He will give us guns. It simply means we were making attacks in their bases and capturing the guns. We capture the guns and we (?deal) them out of these. I think this is (?correct).

[Question] (?I see.) [Words indistinct] On some of the soldiers (?you collected) under the deposed regime of Amin who are now returning back, who are believed to have committed grave grimes against wananchi and have reached the point of property [words indistinct]

[Answer] [Onzi] Soldiers who came back and who are with us now, although most of us [word indistinct], were serving under Amin's government and served under Obote's government until yesterday [words indistinct]. Well, as an individual, I took an opportunity in that chance after throwing Obote out to start looting. [as heard]. (?Now Ugandans are) [word indistinct] to stop looting, but there are risks. Not only the UNRF want this, but there are others who understood, who got guns, and theyhad uniforms, so it was an opportunity for them to do the same. Now how will you differentiate who is Obote's soldier, who is Amin's soldier, and who is [words indistinct] (?in UNLA)? [words indistinct] How will you differentiate? It is difficult. It will be until (you finish our) [word indistinct]. We will settle down then. After reorganizing it is when we shall set out each and every thing.

[Question] [Words indistinct] Those who committed grave crimes against wananchi. [Passage indistinct]

[Answer] [Onzi] Let me transfer the story here. The call made by the head of state, General Tito Okello, was very clear— for every Ugandan to return. Whether they are in the bush, whether they are in exile, they should come back. This call is very clear. But there was a message, too, that known criminals, if they are known to be, whether they are returning now in uniform or otherwise, [words indistinct] should be prosecuted for the crimes they have committed. This message is very clear, absolutely clear. Now, with regard to some returnees claiming their property, or allocation of property, I think the minister of internal affairs had made a statement both to the press and also on the radio seting out the procedure. You might have forgotten — this was about 3 weeks ago — that property must remain in the hands of these people who have it now. But if there is any claim, there is a right of doing it, proceeding. I think that's clear.

[Announcer] As the press conference was proceeding, one of the representatives of the former fighting groups, Major General Mondo, made a few clarifications on some of the issues which were raised in the course of the conference.

[Mondo] Ladies and gentlemen of the press: I am Maj Gen Mondo, a member of the UNRF team here. I was expecting that a question regarding the return of criminals, especially those who served under Amin, returning to Uganda, (?and you call them returnees.) The position of UNRF is this. All our officers and men are people who have defected. We have nothing to hide. Some few days ago, I did hear some press reports in Nairobi, in some Nairobi paper, that amongst some of these people is a certain Maj Gen Mondo, and others mentioned have also come back and are now in Uganda, probably causing panic. I am glad to tell the people of Uganda this today: If indeed in our midst there are criminals, then as of now, or even tonight, whether we happen to be in any position at all, we are subject to the laws of this country. As far as I am concerned, I must challenge anybody to come out and say: Mondo, in so and so year you did ABCD; you harmed my brother; you did that. And I want to be taken to court. I say this on behalf of all the members of UNRF: We have nothing to hide. We do not want politics of division, just because if you call me a criminal, everybody will say: Eh, Kumbe [Swahili: so] criminals are back. Let us be honest, sincere. We are here to talk peace. Let us not talk politics of division to create enmity and suspicion. That is what I wanted to clarify at this point. Thank you.

[Question] Gen Okello has said that the North Koreans went back home, back because [laughter] Now, (?no) [words indistinct] (?Well, it's funny,) he said North Koreans went back home because they wanted to see their families. If they want to come back, well, are you going to invite them back here?

[Answer] [Okello] No, no. If you could really understand me, I'll make this clear, maybe my English, it is really not clear to you [words indistinct]. I told you, the comeback of Koreans is not my decision to make it now here, eh? It will be made by the council and will be made by MP's. (?I) think that is clear to you?

[Question] North Korean soldiers, I'm talking about.

[Answer] [Okello] What are you talking about? [words indistinct] I told you, the comeback of Korean soldiers is not my decision to make it now here. [passage indistinct] I said it will be made by the Council and will be made by MP's. I think that is clear to you. [passage indistinct]

[Question] But you've already expelled them already. [laughter]

[Answer] [Okello] No, I haven't expelled them at all. They went out on their own. [passage indistinct] I'd like to put it clear that after 27th attack and the overthrow of Obote, we found it necessary that instead of them panicking and all this and that and the other, we asked them if at all they can go back home for the time being, and after we have done everything possible, we may, if necessary, invite them back to come and finish their contract.

[Question] What contract?

[Okello] Training military.

[Question] But they have been killing also the civilians there in the forest, because of the fighting [words indistinct]. But they have been killing the civilians in the course of fighting against the guerrillas.

[Okello] Well, I don't know if they participated in killing civilians. I have no idea.

[Question] George Kagwa of *MUNNANSI*: According to news reports we receive daily from within Kampala and its [word indistinct] district or even further away, it seems people have not had security yet both of person and property. In Nsambya and everywhere else, how poor it is, because they report [words indistinct] to their houses during the night, robbing them of their own (word indistinct), property and so forth. When will people be made to feel secure in their homes and on the roads? Just this morning I received a caller from [word indistinct] from a (place) near here. They said they were arranging to bury some remains of dead bodies, bu then the presence of many soldiers who were taken there last night scared them away. The former headquarters of [word indistinct] — I forget the name of that place — Kasanga, that's right. They arranged to bury the remains of their dead. Then they were scared away by the presence of big numbers of soldiers. So, people are still scared. Many of them feel maybe insecure.

[Answer] [Okello] Let me make it clear [words indistinct] I think from 27th up to now, we have had 1 month and 5 days — I think — and 5 days. [Word indistinct] 1980 the [words indistinct] not just a uniformed personnel. Military personnel wearing uniform, yes, but even you, if you put on uniform, somebody (?will) [words indistinct] refer to you as a civilian or a member of the military. So the security of Uganda, you may call upon us [words indistinct] and I (get) powerful because I have a gun? No. [Words indistinct] owing somewhere there — bandits, bandits, bandits. Then [words indistinct] and actually we [words indistinct] very few, OK?

[Question] One last question on UNRF [words indistinct]. Maj Onzi, the concern today is the [word indistinct] about, mainly about people like you, or somebody else who have (?been associated with) Idi Amin. Now, sinceyou formed the UNRF, you have never come out with any statement to dissociate yourselves from Idi Amin. Now, unless you do that, don't you think people will still believe that you are next to Idi Amin, because you [word indistinct] him?

[Answer] [Onzi] Thank you very much for this question. I think it is because Iv'e been in the bush, where there was no communication with the people of Uganda. Let me assure the people of Uganda, the position of UNRF is this: UNRF as an organization was not fighting for leadership. Even now, we are not fighting for leadership. We have never demanded the present government to give us positions in the Military Council or in the Cabinet. That's why UNRF has accepted the call to lay down our arms, then sit for the national reconciliation for the peace, security, stability, and unity in our country. We are completely, we do not associate UNRF with Amin. This must be very clear. Leaders come, they go. Our cause is not Amin. Our cause is our motherland. I would like to assure the people of Uganda: To have a leader is not a profession. I would like you to tell me where the leaders of any country are trained. I think there is no university for any leaders. Leadership is (a must), whether you are educated, you are not educated — so long as the Almighty God has granted that natural leadership, when time comes, you find yourself, you are a leader. Therefore, the people of Uganda, let me assure you: I don't know how I can be described as closely associated with Amin. Let me tell you: Amin, I do not have any relationship with Amin. Amin can marry my daughter, I can marry his daughter. Of course, he is from West Nile District. I'm also from West Nile District. This is the difference [words indistinct]. The position as an organization with armed Ugandans is that we did not fight to return any previous leaders to this country as a leader.

This includes Amin. Even UNRF has gone further to request the people of Uganda, if they so wish, to bring Amin back together with your bosses [as heard] and answer for the criminals or for these crimes they have committed to this country. This is the position of UNRF.

Dear fellow brothers: We are here, the UNRF, here for peace, security, stability, unity for God (?and our country). (?We aim) to talk further, appealing or requesting the people of Uganda to demonstrate to the Government of Uganda and Mzee Tito General Okello [as heard] with his CDF [commander of defense forces]Lt Gen Bazilio Olara, that they do not like to fight any more. Let them come in this (?week) all over the country to show their loyalty that they do not want any more bloodshed in the country. (?I agree with you.) The UNRF [words indistinct] ready to demonstrate thatwe do not like bloodshed any more. We are not enemies. The decision taken by Gen Tito and his leaders with all the guerrillas who have been fighting any government in Uganda is a very, very [wordsindistinct]. We are all aware: People within the country, they have been refugees; you know we were being driven away, taking refuge (?either) in Sudan and Zaire, so this opportunity given by the two old men, it is a challenge to the younger generation from Uganda.

Obote (?is finished). Not only that, as far as UNRF is concerned, as we said earlier, we have been fighting various governments, right from Lule's government, Binaisa's government, Paulo Muwanga's government, then Obote. Obote. Very many peace-loving countries and all the religious leaders in Uganda appealed to Obote to talk to the guerrillas, only to be [word indistinct] to bandits. Are we really bandits?

Now bandits have been united with Gen Tito Okello, now their mistake, their so-called, their national leaders out of this country. [sentence as heard] I think it is now obvious to Ugandans, they are now the national leaders. Thank you.

[Question] [Words indistinct] We read in the news today that while you were coming from Bugerere some guerrilla movement in the National Resistance Army ordered you to lie down. What was actually happening? What do you say about that?

[Unidentified speaker] [words indistinct] I have come with my (?chief) [words indistinct] officer, Mr (Joseph Abi). I am heading for [words indistinct] to answer [words indistinct] (?your) question. [Passage indistinct] Maybe before I answer that question, I want to make this general statement and which reflects the view of the Uganda freedom movement and indeed the view of the Uganda freedom army, and that is: Unless Ugandans recognize the existence of all the tribes in Uganda, unless the Ugandans recognize the existence of all the religious groups in Uganda, unless the Ugandans accept and recognize the various divergent views, ideological or otherwise, then, when we talk of peace, there will be (?a big) [word indistinct].

I am saying this in good faith because the instability that has been reigning in this country has been as the result of either one group or another and [words indistinct] and even not recognizing the existence of a tribe or religion or a given ideological stand (?of a guerrilla) group or a given society within Uganda. And this the UFM says that if we are going to build peace in this country and (?indeed) unity, let's not delve too much in [word indistinct] politics and so [words indistinct] in Rwanda from western Uganda.

[Words indistinct] who must be near the border with Kenya. Why (?did this occur)? You see, if you look at [words indistinct] some of us have had a chance to work with nearly everybody in Uganda. I worked in (?eastern) Uganda as an administrator. I worked (?even) in northern Uganda. I worked in Buganda, and I come from western Uganda. I therefore have [words indistinct] a clear view when I'm talking about Uganda. So, I say, fellow countrymen, look at (?this history) [words indistinct] and not to divide us. (?In fact), people just [words indistinct]. (?First of all), I would (?hate) any group in Buganda that would want to group themselves as Baganda. I also hate to hear the northerners coming together saying: We are northerners; let's dominate this or that. We are [words indistinct] (?as) nationalists and our land (?of) [words indistinct] is that Uganda is one. Let's recognize the existence of every group in it — I mean every tribe (?in Uganda).

Now, to answer your question: Let one member of the UFM, who is, by the way, executive member [words indistinct] UFM, having been disarmed, (?that's untrue), we've assumed, with the intelligence personnel [words indistinct] made a visit to some areas [words indistinct]. But some of these areas, as you are aware, various groups have been operating — the NRA, Fedemu [as heard] and (?the) government. There were reports [words indistinct] misunderstanding, because if you carry (?out) any operations, I would expect NRA or Fedemu to be [words indistinct] as Mzee (Kogodo) was passing through (?forgetting) the road, passing through, he was just questioned, and that was it. So Mzee (Kogodo) came back and reported.

When the Uganda Freedom Army called a meeting — and we are trying to identify that group; we dont know if it is NRA — (if it's probable) it is NRA, we shall certainly [word indistinct] for having [words indistinct] of the [words indistinct] of Uganda Freedom Movement.

Part II

EA051724 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1830 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Good evening. You are all welcome to our current affairs desk with our program "Midweek Focus." In tonight's program, we will listen to a continuation of the press conference by former fighting groups; and an Egyptian permanent representative to UN talks about the Group of 77. This is (?Julie Kipkola) to present the program:

[Kipkola] On the 2d of this month, a press conference was held at the Kampala International Conference Center. Among the people who addressed pressmen and women included the commander of the defense forces, Lieutenant General Bazilio Olara Okello; Major Onzi; and representatives of both UNRF [Ugandan National Rescue Front] and UFM [Uganda Freedom Movement]. Yesterday, we highlighted part of the press conference and tonight we come in with the remaining part of the conference.

[Unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct] He may be [words indistinct] and has looked for another opportunity to go back to (?peace) talks because what we need, as I told you before [words indistinct]. I don't know how Museveni is going to make us an argument [words indistinct]. I don't know how Museveni may go to really having very much to demand 50 percent. As I told before we have about four or seven groups. If he is demanding 50 percent, how can [words indistinct] all these groups again. They are also Ugandan. They will fight for their rights. We must also (?look) after them if we don't want any problem again in Uganda.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] Will you tell me whether you feel optimistic about these talks that are going to take place;

[Second unidentified speaker] Let us make this negotiation issue very clear to (?the press). What came out from the press after the meeting was adjourned was totally wrong. What happened is this. It was the president of Kenya, Arap Moi, who asked for the meeting to be adjourned until this week because he had functions to do in Mombasa — to open the show and to tour the country. So that was all, nothing more. So presumably they will continue from where they left. This I don't know, how far they went. But they were optimistic. They were. The atmosphere was clear. Yes, they were. [Words indistinct]

[Question] Mr (Ben), the *NATIONAL MIRROR*: My question is directed to Major Onzi. As we are all aware, probably I will beg an indulgence from the Lieutenant-General here [words indistinct]. You see when Amin was in this country for about 8 years, the atrocities committed by Amin and his men are still very fresh in the minds of Ugandans and probably that's why I'm asking him for an indulgence. And that's why many questions are actually going straight, directed to Maj Onzi. Because it is the concern of many citizens, if you walk in the streets, if you walk anywhere, as a journalist too. Now, we know Amin had an army which had to keep him in power. Now, when liberation war came that army was disbanded. Presumably most of these fellows went into exile. Right. Now, after Obote was ousted by (?the forces), now FUNA [former Uganda National Army] has returned as an army, as FUNA. Is FUNA an army composed of only one tribe or there are also other tribes in FUNA?

[Answer] I would like to assure the people of Uganda: UNRF is an organization which was formed in July 1979 in West Nile and Madi distdricts. We in FUNA do not know what is the FUNA. FUNA has never existed in my area of operations, but the personnel who came out in the FUNA, I know them. If they are party or they have been fighting government, it is up to them to tell the people of Uganda where they have been operating. But the question of FUNA — let the leaders of Funa explain to the people of Uganda.

For us, the UNRF, we don't know FUNA. And further to what you said, the official position — our position in UNRF is that we join every other Ugandan in asking [words indistinct] (?any privilege). When you try to direct [words indistinct] (?committed during) Amin. That is a position UNRE would even like to condemn, for any excesses of Amin should not be addressed to the UNRF. It is the same reason why it would be wrong to call us Zaireans or to call us Sudanese. We are not, for example — if geographical nearness is a (?caption), are we going to say that NRA is a Rwandan resistance army because they have been operating in an area near Rwanda? So, gentlemen, let us have national [words indistinct].

Ok, now [words indistinct] please, I think this country has [words indistinct], my dear brother [words indistinct] let us (?not deceive) ourselves. When Amin had his killing squads, I am wondering whether they consisted of people from West Nile alone. There are murderers, bad people [words indistinct] all over West Nile — I mean all over Uganda, all over Uganda, possibly from your own region also. Then I have got the records here and find out who is who and who (?mishandled) Uganda with Amin, you can [words indistinct]. You won't cry when your brother is brought forward. Thank you.

[Question] Peter (Makelo) from the *NATION* [word indistinct]. Mak Onzi, I would like to ask you a question. When you said you started fighting because of atrocities which were committed in West Nile, you don't seem to show any regret about the atrocities which were committed in the other regions. Can you explain yourself, please.

[Answer] Gentlemen, when we are talking of atrocities, I nearly passed into crying, or into tears. There is nobody in our organization cannot really consent to the atrocities committed during Amin's regime [sentence as heard]. The government of Amin are all brothers in West Nile (?we are) [words indistinct] like late Lt-Col Ondoga is from West Nile; Capt (Agudia) is from West Nile; Lt-Col (?Toloko), a well known officer, is from Madi; Cpt Galileo is from Madi district; Samuel is from West Nile; (Arube) is from West Nile.

You people, when you ask me whether who is Ugandan who really (?is Ugandan), you can (?share), these are our brothers. Why can't we condemn them? That's why I was asking you people of Uganda under the leadership of Mzee General Tito Okello, this is them wanting stability, justice in this country. If you want to build a united Uganda, if you want to have something to be changing in this country, please let us (?cooperate) with him. Try all the criminals — even myself.

I was an administrator in Mubende barracks, tiger battalion an adjutant, right from 1971 until 1975 when I was transferred to Ministry of Defense until 1979. If there is any case against Maj Amin Onzi, I am ready to go to Luzira [prison], even executed. So, our position is very clear: We really (?stand) in the very strongest terms to condemning the atrocities committed under president, former President Amin. Thank you.

[Ojok Mulozi, minister of information and broadcasting] [words indistinct] We (?call you) again as we did the other day, [words indsitinct] some time to think. We'll call on you, so that you hear directly from the Military Council and the cabinet on any issue (?you) may like to raise and I repeat again that if there is an inquiry you want to make, dont feel shy. Ask. Go even to the president's office, you will see him and that is the only way we can inform this country correctly. We want to repeat again, even this morning the general was still talking that all Ugandan's must come back from wherever they are in the [word indistinct]. But there is that condition — people who are accused of any criminal offenses they committed, (?we) are forced to take account with the police. They will not get another walk-in if he has in the past committed crimes against (?the state).

Now, members of the press, let us be very careful. We are now facing negotiations with all kinds of fighting groups and it is most serious. This new theory of Amin's men — the Sudanese have returned, I think you should be very careful about it. Listen carefully to what Mr (Kapiti) was saying a few minutes ago. Some of you people have never travelled outside. But some of us [words indistinct] have been to every [word indistinct] and we have given that [word indistinct] and particularly when politics (?were) still [word indistinct]. So I know — I know the people, I know the length of Uganda. These men you see here — I know them. [Didi] was my friend, he (?used to) work in UPC [Uganda People's Congress]. Maj-Gen Mondo, everybody knew he was here. And another people was [as heard] even a candidate in 1980 election for the democratic party [words indistinct].

Of course, (?neither) I heard of him [words indistinct] and my friend there, I know him. So, this morning Colonel Toko the minister of defense, made a very important statement. He said: Let any Ugandan (?trying to live), who is a Sudanese or anyanya, who has returned (?in the) [word indistinct]. You can ring him, you can go to him any time. By the way, the word anyanya means poison, nothing else. So when anyanya I want to catch it, they call their poison [as heard] and they were poison, of course, they fought the regime.

Now, another call on the Ugandans, please to report criminals. I said so the other week and I have done so. I have gone to barracks where there is a problem. You report criminals. Don't fear them. Most people say, well you can report and this man is locked up for one day, he will come back and kill you. But is that really possible? Yesterday morning, if I am not wrong, they arrested (?an infantry officer) [words indistinct] (?he didn't come back). This morning, I think, if you were in town, you saw a lot of military police moving around. They were arresting soldiers who were then illegally around in town. So, a beginning is being made and it is important that [words indistinct] we should try to be (?friendly) with them and maybe [word indistinct] at the beginning. But I live in the bush. We have a military barracks here at Bugolobi, at Luzira, at Mbuya itself. You go to Luzira in the evening; the soldiers and the population (?at Luzira), they are [word indistinct] here and there is no problem there. Mr Gombia lives there, he can confirm this (?fact).

So, our attitude is, now as for negotiations, our team are leaving to Tororo and the negotiations are for Wednesday. We are all hoping that something will come out of it. The wish of the government is to negotiate — is to negotiate because I think people are tired of war. There is no one who isn't tired of fighting. Even if [words indistinct] Museveni's people [words indistinct]. They are also tired [words indistinct] some of them being (?killed) when we [word indistinct] the country again. And killing of course.

I must end by thanking [words indistinct], thanking Maj (Owuor), Colonel [words indistinct]. I hope they will still find time (?to say goodbye). We'll be [word indsitinct] I think.

[Kipkola] That was some closing remarks made by the minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Ojok Mulozi, at the end of the press conference which was addressed by the commander of defense forces, Lt-Gen Bazilio Olara Okello, and representatives of Uganda National Rescue Front and Uganda Freedom Movement at the Kampala International Conference Center.

Jinja Cautions Residents on 'Rumor-Mongering'

EA052021 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Managers of various industries and factories in Jinja have been assured of security and called upon to step up production. Addressing them in Jinja, the commanding officer of the 23d Battalion, Jinja, cautioned them and all the residents of Jinja in general against rumor-mongering which, he said, creates fear among the workers to result into low production. In reply, the industrial management appealed to the government to treat Jinja as a special case and waive curfew so as to enable the workers to move and work with minimum inconvenience. They expressed gratitude to government and in particular the new commanding officer, 23d battalion for the much improved security situation in Jinja town and its suburbs in the past few weeks.

Commander Dismisses Rumors on Anyanya Soldiers

EA042135 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1730 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The brigade commander, 30th Brigade, Mbarara, Major General (Subamarike), dismissed rumors that the government has brought anyanya soldiers to Mbarara and Masaka. He said all soldiers in the UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] are Ugandans and they are (?helping) to protect all Ugandans regardless of their political parties, tribes or religion.

He called on people to cooperate with the security personnel if peace has to be maintained. He advised the people to identify wrong elements among them who engage in wrong activities and to report them to the authorities.

CAMEROON

DPRK Labor Party Delegation Arrives, Feted

AB052046 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] A delegation of the Labor Party of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been in our country since yesterday on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Rally of the Cameroonian People [RDPC].

The Korean delegation arrived yesterday in Yaounde and was received this afternoon by the political secretary of the Central Committee of the RDPC who will host a luncheon in their honor tomorrow, 6 September 1985, at the [name indistinct] at 1200.

Their visit falls within the framework of the policy of strengthening and deepening the bonds of friendship and cooperation between the labor parties of the two countries.

Biya Receives Equatorial Guinea Representative

AB051449 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Equatorial Guinea receives appreciable assistance from Cameroon. This was stated this morning by (Julio Ndongela Mangue), permanent secretary at the Presidency of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, after being received in audience by the president of the republic, Paul Biya. The special emissary of Equatorial Guinea discussed with our reporter Antoine Marie Ngono the purpose of his visit to Yaounde:

[Begin recording] [(Mangue) in Spanish followed by French translation] I have been sent by President Obiang Nguema to deliver a message to His Excellency Paul Biya. But I cannot reveal the contents of this message.

[Ngono] Your Excellency, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea are two neighbors. Can we know how you view relations with Cameroon?

[(Mangue)] Relations between Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea are very positive. We receive substantial assistance from Cameroon which helps us in developing our economy.

[Ngono] Your Excellency, for some time now, your country has adhered to the franc zone and the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa]. Does your membership of the the franc zone and the UDEAC give you satisfaction? Are you satisfied with your membership of these two institutions?

[(Mangue)] Equatorial Guinea's membership of the franc zone has been a very positive step. You know that we had currency — the ekwele — which was not a covertible currency. Now, with our membership of the franc zone, we now have the CFA franc as our currency. For our country, it is giant step in the economic field and this will enable us to revive our economy. [End recording]

ZAIRE

France To Assist in Opening of Armor School

AB052025 Paris AFP in French 1225 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Sep (AFP)— Zaire, with the assistance of France, has decided to open its armor school to noncommissioned officers and officers from "friendly countries" in French-speaking Africa, General Lucien Beal, head of the military mission at the French Ministry of Cooperation, announced on television in Kinshasa on Wednesday. The school's graduates, who will be placed under French command and will be trained by French instructors, will be recognized by France, Gen Beal said after holding talks with the Zairian president, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

The school, which is situated at Mbanza Ngungu, about 100 km south of Kinshasa, has already received trainees from other African countries including about 15 Chadians, as an experiment, it was indicated from a reliable source on Thursday.

France has agreed to help set up a new Zairian paratrooper brigade, the general also specified. France had already contributed to the establishment of the 31st Paratrooper Brigade which is a special unit of the Zairian Armed Froces and is commanded by a French technical assistant. The general, however, added that his country did not intend to increase the number of the military technical assistants in Zaire (now they are about 100 in number). Gen Beal only spent a few hours in Kinshasa but announced that he would come back on an official mission in October.

BURKINA FASO

Club to Study Al-Qadhdhafi's Greenbook

AB052004 Dakar PANA in French 1349 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Ouagadougou, 5 Sep (AIB/PANA) — A Burkinabe club of studies and research on the abridged version of the Greenbook has just been recognized in Burkina Faso. The club is under the authority of the World Council of Studies and Research on the Greenbook. The club's (?statute) states that its objectives are among other things to defend the essential principles of the universal third theory and moral interests of its members; to work to extend and strengthen relations among men, notably the Burkinabe and Libyan peoples; and to contribute to the maintenance of peace.

The club's executive office is comprised of five members and its headquarters is in Ouagadougou.

Similar clubs exist in some countries notably, Ghana, Benin, India, and others. It aims at strengthening the bonds of friendship between people of the world on the basis of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's Greenbook.

GHANA

Country To Engage in Barter Trade With Cuba

AB052149 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Ghana and Cuba are to engage in barter trade as a step towards South-South cooperation. This was disclosed by the Cuban minister of internal trade, Mr Manuel Vila Sosa, in an interview with the GHANA NEWS AGENCY, GNA, in Havana. He said to translate this move into reality, a Cuban trade delegation will visit Ghana soon to identify commodities to be exported to his country. These commodities will be exchanged for a Cuban pre-fab building plant, transfer of its technology and rum.

Mr Sosa who is also the president of Cuba's Intergovernmental Commission, said under a trade protocol between the two countries, Cuba will rehabilitate the sugar factories at Asutsuare and Komenda. He expressed satisfaction with the way the two countries are cooperating in the areas of health, education, agriculture, and sports under the Ghana-Cuba Joint Commission for Cooperation. Mr Vila Sosa added that a team of Cuban medical personnel, teachers and sports officials is due to arrive in Ghana shortly.

Speaking in another interview, Ghana's ambassador to Cuba, Mr Kojo Amoo-Gottfried, noted that the fraternal relations between the two countries have grown stronger since the December 31 revolution. He said following a recent discussion between the transport and communications secretary, Mr Kwame Peprah, and his Cuban counterpart, an air link will be established between Accra and Havana.

Commentary Eyes 'Harassment' in Ivory Coast

AB051428 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Kweku Sakyi commentary]

[Text] News from the Ivory Coast speak of harassment of Ghanaians there. This follows reports of alleged brutalities against Ivorians in the second leg of the qualifying series of the African Cup of Nations Tournament between the Black Stars of Ghana and the Elephants of the Ivory Coast played in Kumasi last Sunday. There are reports of beatings of Ghanaians and looting of their belongings. Stories about deaths have so far not been substantiated. The latest news is that for the safety of the Ghanaians a good number has been rounded up in Abidjan the capital and are being kept in an open compound without food or medical care. Other Ghanaians are said to have sought refuge at the embassy there or at police stations. They fear for their lives and are desirous of being evacuated to Ghana.

It is unfortunate that such a situation could develop between two neighboring states over the game of soccer. This is so because the purpose of the Africa Cup of Nations Tournament is primarily to promote healthy rivalry on the soccer field and help to enhance friendliness and understanding, the two objectives which seem to be the goal of all who talk about unity on the continent. With the passing of the years we must show maturity in every aspect of our lives on the African Continent. It is no use sitting at conference tables and making statements of our pious intentions but as soon as we get out we go and do the opposite of all what we have said.

Ghana and the Ivory Coast have a lot in common. They need each other if there must be progress in all fields of human endeavor in this subregion. Over the years, nationals of the two countries have traveled to the other's territory to go and work and have made some contribution to the economy of the host country. In sports, all has been well between the two countries. The present unpleasant situation has been brought about by bias and partial officiating at soccer matches and this is where the African Football Confederation must take note. The Ghana Football Association has protested to the Confederation twice within recent weeks over bad officiating and this is not crying wolf when there is no wolf. If soccer on the continent must continue to develop and develop properly, officiating at matches is one area the confederation must watch.

IVORY COAST

Debt Rescheduling Pact Signed With Switzerland

AB051059 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 5 Sep 85 p 6

[Excerpts] Seri Gnoleba, minister of state of Ivory Coast and Ropf Gerber, an official of the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy, last Tuesday in Abidjan signed an agreement for the rescheduling of Ivorian debt within the framework of the Club of Paris. The agreement concerns loans for which payments are due between 1 January and 31 December 1985 which amount to 53 million Swiss francs, that is 9.85 billion CFA francs.

Following the signing of the documents, Seri Gnoleba stressed our country's economic recovery efforts in order to rejoin our path of expansion and to honor our commitments. He said the present agreement will enable us to save some money that will help us on this path. The minister of state told the Swiss representative: "I would like you to understand us and to support us in this desire to revive our economy."

For his part, Mr Gerber stressed that the agreement demonstrates the excellent bilateral relations between us and at the same time it testifies to the efforts of recovery undertaken by our country.

LIBERIA

UP 'Expresses Concern' Over Arrest of Partisans

AB052213 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The Unity Party [UP] has expressed concern over the alleged arrest of 10 of their partisans by local authorities in Voinjama, Lofa County. In a letter addressed today to Internal Affairs Minister Colonel Edward Sackor, a copy of which has reached us, the Unity Party stressed that the attitude of local authorities of Lofa and other counties are serving as a death blow to the serious effort of the head of state, Commander in Chief Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe and members of the Interim National Assembly to return this country to civilian rule. The Unity Party appealed to Minister Sackor to again emphasize to all local government authorities of this country that the Unity Party is a full-fledged political party in this country, and as such cannot continue to accept such maltreatment from their hands.

The letter, signed by UP's chairman, Carlon Jabaru Smith, said they have been and will continue to be law-abiding given that the laws of this country apply to all, irrespective of status and party affiliation.

NIGER

Prime Minister Receives Somali Minister

AB052146 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Hamid Algabid this afternoon received the Somalian deputy minister of finance in audience, Mahamad Nashi Egal, who brought a message from the Somalian head of state, Mohamed Siad Barre, to President Seyni Kountche.

NIGERIA

Babangida Sends Message to Sultan of Sokoto

AB051728 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Set 85

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has sent a message to the sultan of Sokoto, Sir Abubakar III. In the message, Major General Babangida said the recent change in the country's leadership was aimed at revamping the economy and exploring more avenues of improving the welfare of the people. He said the present leadership was committed to protecting people's rights and maintaining peace and stability. The president's message was delivered by the Sokoto state governor, Colonel Garba Mohamed, when he paid a curtesy call on the sultan.

Replying on behalf of the sultan, the Magagin darin Sokoto Alhaji Aliu, expressed his support and goodwill to the new government. He said traditional rulers must continue to give advice on ways in which the country [words indistinct]. Meanwhile, Governor Mohamed has dissolved the State Executive Council.

Paper Commends Dissolution of State Cabinets

AB051726 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Sep 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial on the task before the new governors, the *NIGERIAN OBSERVER* says the country expects them to do better than their predecessors. It commends those governors who have already dissolved their former state executive councils and urges that the change of governments should have been a mere window dressing if their respective councils were allowed to remain. The *OBSERVER* feels that like the Armed Forces ruling council, the state executive councils need some fusion of fresh blood and a new lease of life, and submits that to do otherwise is to portray the new administration as a nonstarter.

SENEGAL

ADS Prohibited Pending Legal Recognition

AB051147 Paris AFP in French 0727 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Dakar, 5 Sep (AFP) — The Ministry of Interior has prohibited the Senegalese Democratic Alliance (ADS, an informal grouping of 5 of the 15 opposition parties), from all activities until it is legally recognized as a political party, ADS Chairman Abdoulaye Bathily disclosed during a press conference in Dakar yesterday.

According to a letter quoted by Mr Bathily, the ministry based the interdiction on the fact that the objectives of the ADS "depict the normal activities of political parties." As a result, according to the letter, the Alliance must go through the formalities and declare itself a political party in accordance with the law governing political parties. According to this law, political parties can be recognized following a simple declaration, but cannot associate themselves or establish joint electoral lists.

Answering a question, Mr Bathily expressed the feeling that the ministry's letter "is part of a provocation campaigns against the ADS with the aim of ruining it." The ADS is made up of the Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS, the most important in the opposition group), the Democratic League (Marxist), And Jef (Maoist), the Socialist Labor Organization (Trotskyist), and the Union for New Democracy (Maoist).

SIERRA LEONE

PRC Envoy Announces Upcoming Peng Zhen Visit

AB052133 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Sierra Leone, Luo Jiahuan today had audience with the acting Speaker of Parliament (F.J. Banyard) at his parliament building office in Freetown.

The envoy said he was delighted over the good relationship existing between Sierra Leone and the PRC. Luo Jiahuan recalled the visit that the parliamentary delegation of Sierra Leone paid to China last year, and revealed that a Chinese parliamentary delegation will be visiting Sierra Leone as from29 October under (?leadership) of the chairman of the National People's Congress, Peng Zhen. During their stay, the delegation will pay courtesy calls on the president, the two vice presidents, and visit many areas in the provinces. On behalf of the Sierra Leone parliament, Mr (Banyard) welcomed the Chinese ambassador to Sierra Leone.

Government To Reopen Six Diplomatic Missions

AB051221 Paris AFP in English 1216 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Freetown, Sept 5 (AFP) — Sierra Leone is to reopen diplomatic missions in six countries, a Foreign Affairs Ministry statement said. The country's embassy in Bonn, which was closed about two years ago together with the missions in Rome, Paris, Havana, Cairo and Accra, are to be reopened by the end of the year. The statement said nearly 14 million leones (2.2 million dollars) is earmarked to be spent by June 1986 on diplomatic missions abroad.

ANGOLA

UNITA's Savimbi on Soviet Role in Offensive

MB051928 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Interview on the "Network" program with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi by Cliff Saunders on 3 September in Jamba, southern Angola — recorded]

[Text] UNITA is confronted by the biggest-ever offensive on two fronts, the two-pronged attack on key UNITA positions involving more than 20,000 FAPLA troops supported by Cubans and Russians. In this exclusive interview conducted this week in Jamba, southern Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi outlines the gravity of UNITA's position.

[Savimbi] This offensive is the biggest the MPLA and the Russians have ever launched against our areas because it has a background of poltical propaganda. One, they want to take some of the towns that we control before they organize the conference of the nonaligned countries. Second, they will have their own congress in December and the hardliners within the MPLA, they want to prove to the others that the military option is the solution. That is why they have involved all that they have, men and advisers, and planes and tanks. That is why we consider it as the biggest-ever they have launched against us.

[Saunders] How is UNITA managing to cope against such a overwhelming, it seems, force?

[Savimbi] We are facing a tremendous challenge because they have a lot of materiel, but on our side we have a determination, a will to be free. So though, materially speaking, they have outnumbered us but as far as moral, determination, we are far bigger, far stronger, than they are.

[Saunders] Mr President, you mentioned that the Soviets are involved. In what way precisely?

[Savimbi] They are involved on the Cuito Cuanauale access with the 8th Brigade, the 13th Brigade; on the the Cazombo access with 14th Brigade and with 21st Brigade, where they are, some of them, driving the tanks with the Cubans but the main body of the tactical commanders are Russians and this is the first time that it is happening and it makes a difference.

[Saunders] The MPLA, it has of course publicly and officially denied that there is any Soviet support. Do you have any proof of (?this)?

[Savimbi] I have. I have all those proofs but for the fact that the offensive is still going on, if I produce them to you now it may affect my operations.

[Saunders] Have you brought this Soviet involvement to the attention of the Western powers?

[Savimbi] I did and I was extermely upset that they have launched a communique to say the Russians were involved because I have facts that I will produce the day the offensive is over, because as I said are of a very sensitive quality. And then the communique was published in Europe and the MPLA ambassador in Paris Mr d'Almeida denounced it as being childish propaganda and so forth, and I was upset that the State Department of the United States then backed the MPLA. At least they should keep quiet, for they do not know. I am telling you I am coming now, today, Tuesday the third, I am coming from Cazombo where I spent 15 days. So I know where they are. So I think it is unjust from the part of the State Department to try to back the MPLA. At least they should keep quiet. Then I think this fact of the Western countries all the time to try to praise those who work with the Russians and to try to minimize the effort and some of that effort which [word indistinct] like this one of the people who love freedom, I think it discredits the democracies. It discredits a big power like the United States because if they do not say anything, at least there were two versions, ours and the MPLA's. When they start to water our declaration, they back the MPLA. I Think this is very bad.

[Saunders] Now that you are confronted with such a major offensive, are you hoping for any support from moderate organizations or countries elsewhere?

[Savimbi] We are not expecting that any country will come to our rescue. We want to gather our own physical courage and determination and I hope that one day it will pass.

KUP Reports 2 Killed in Air Raid on Hospital

MB060900 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 6 Sep (KUP) — A total of 10 civilians were wounded and 2 others killed during the bombing of a civilian hospital by MIG-23, MIG-21 and MIG-17 jet fighters, by MI-24 and MI-25 helicopters, and other planes piloted by Soviets, Cubans, and Portuguese. This occurred during the latest offensive launched by the MPLA troops against UNITA forces in eastern Angola, according to Samuel Kanganjo, a KUP war correspondent on 3 September.

The people live in terror because of the air raids and have left their villages recently. The MPLA troops have looted the villages and the crops left by the people. The terrorized civilians are lamenting the war which has disrupted the peace they enjoyed under UNITA's administration.

UNITA: 194 Government Troops Killed in 11 Days

AB051622 Paris AFP in English 1549 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Lisbon, Sept 5 (AFP) — Guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) killed 194 members of pro-government forces, including 11 Cubans and a Portuguese officer, in attacks between August 23 and last Tuesday, UNITA said today in a statement received here. The rebel group also said it had taken 15 government soldiers prisoner and seized a large number of weapons in the 11-day series of attacks, which took place in eight of Angola's 15 provinces.

It named the Portuguese officer killed as Captain Julio Neves, and said he had been burned to death when UNITA shot down his MI-24 helicopter over the eastern Province of Moxico.

UNITA also named two Angolan officers it said were killed in the attacks: a Major Dragao of the Army's 21st Brigade, killed in Moxico Province, and a Captain Zeca, said to be in charge of logistics at the Tobito Base in the southern Angolan Province of Benguela.

The rebel movement said it had suffered 27 dead, 98 wounded and five missing in the action.

FAPLA Forces Kill 400 UNITA 'Bandits' in East

MB050715 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] In cleanup operations in eastern Angola, the Angolan security and defense forces have killed up to 400 UNITA bandits and captured another 16 so far. A great quantity of war materiel has been seized by our security and defense forces.

LESOTHO

Government Information on Threats to Opposition

MB051224 Maseru Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] A spokesman for the Government of Lesotho has said that media reports of threats to the lives of some opposition members have never been formally brought to the attention of the prime minister. Reacting to reports in some news media that some members of the so-called opposition parties have made representations to the Lesotho Government about alleged threats to their lives, the spokesman said the government first learned of the alleged threats in foreign news media and that government cannot react before formal representations are made.

A spokesman said proper channels of communicating grievances are well known to the so-called opposition parties and that the Lesotho Government does not take action on the basis of what the media says. In conclusion, the spokesman said the Lesotho Government will attend to the complaints of the so-called opposition parties about threats supposedly made to their lives only after these have been presented to it.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel, Ministers, Chief of Staff in Manica

MB061146 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] President Samora Machel has been in Manica Province since this morning for a working visit. The supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution is accompanied by Alberto Chipande, minister of national defense; Armando Guebuza, minister on the presidency; Aranda da Silva, minister of home trade; and Pascoal Mocumbi, minister of health. Colonel General Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, the chief of general staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces,has been in that province since last Tuesday.

NAMIBIA

Cabinet Challenges SWAPO To Clarify Aims

MB060959 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The South-West African cabinet says it has taken note with distaste of the fact that SWAPO is still too cowardly to lay down its weapons and negotiate around a conference table on peaceful independence for the territory. The chairman of the cabinet, Mr David Bezuidenhout, says in a statement issued in Windhoek that if SWAPO refused to lay down its weapons, he challenged the organization to state clearly whether it was a political party or a terrorist organization.

Mr Bezuidenhout's statement came after the discovery of 125 kg of explosives and detonators by the security police in what was said to be one of the biggest terrorist efforts in the area.

The chief of the security police in South-West Africa, Brigadier Sarel Strydom, has announced in Windhoek that various SWAPO members and supporters of the organization have been arrested in connection with the cache of ammunition, explosives, and hand grenades found in two houses in the Katutura township outside Windhoek.

Brig Strydom told the South-West African Broadcasting Corporation that the possibility that more people would be arrested was not excluded. He said these people would appear in court soon.

SOUTH AFRICA

Nel Views Upcoming U.S. Sanctions Vote

MB051512 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1500 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 5, SAPA — The world would have to choose whether it wanted to impose sanctions on South Africa or whether it wanted to see progress, the deputy foreign minister, Mr Louis Nel, said today. Mr Nel was addressing members of the press at the launch of an anti-sanctions brochure, "South Africa — the Mainstay of Southern Africa," which he said would be released tomorrow at South Africa's embassies abroad.

"The publication demonstrates the inter-dependency of the countries of southern Africa," Mr Nel said.

Legislation proposing punitive economic measures against South Africa will come before the American Senate next week, Mr Nel said.

The 20-page brochure refers to the effect sanctions would have in various fields, such as the employment in South Africa of labourers from neighbouring countries, as well as on mutual trade, and on the operations of ESCOM [Electricity Supply

Commission] and the SA transport services, especially in Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland.

Mr Nel said the government would not be "retaliatory" towards its neighbours if sanctions were imposed, but added:

"Let us be frank: Our neighbouring states will suffer before we do. ... Those (proposed sanction) measures will have an impact on the whole of southern Africa — and South Africa will be better able to absorb the impact than they."

Mr Nel noted that the sanctions campaign worldwide would be affected by the decision taken by the American Senate.

"The American decision will influence, will strengthen or weaken the disinvestment and sanctions lobbies in other Western countries as well.

"As such, the American decision on this issue may just start a train of events which America will find impossible to control."

Mr Nel said the outside world had a responsibility to consider the consequences of their actions.

"If they undermine our economy, push up the temperature in the country and polarise opinion, which will be the effects of sanctions, then they will inevitably be retarding the negotiating programme.

"The choice is between sanctions on the one hand, and political, social and economic progress on the other."

Asked why South Africa's neighbouring countries had not spoken out against sanctions, Mr Nel said officials in the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Mozambique had assured South Africa they were opposed to sanctions. Mr Nel added that these countries were under pressure from the Organisation for African Unity not to come out openly against sanctions.

According to the brochure, 350,000 foreign blacks are legally employed in South Africa, while an estimated 1.2 million are living in the country illegally.

ANC'S Tambo Views Western Sanctions

EA061235 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Fellow countrymen: The outcome of the recent visit to apartheid South Africa by three EEC foreign ministers has put the so-called Common Market clearly at par with the enemy of our people. By the statement of the president of their Council of Ministers Jacques Poos, that the EEC will not recommend the imposition of sanctions against the criminal Pretoria regime, this imperialist trade organization has declared openly its unwavering support for the apartheid regime.

The refusal to put pressure on the racists is an act of (?empathy). But despite that, the campaign for the imposition of sanctions will continue because it is in the interest of our liberation struggle, in the interest of our people, in the interest of world peace. The empty claims by those [words indistinct] in the brutal exploitation of our people that sanctions will hurt (?them) less, and the independent states of southern Africa the most, are just a cover to hide their greed for the profits they get from our exploitation. But despite that counteroffensive on the part of the imperialists, the popular drive for sanctions is gaining momentum and this popularity will grow every day. According to the president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Tambo, there has been a tremendous progress:

[Begin Tambo recording] It has progressed considerably to the extent that the opponents, the genuine opponents of apartheid internationally, comprising countries, governments, international organizations, nations of the world organized under the United Nations Organization, have accepted a correct strategy of the isolation of the South African regime. They have accepted that foreign investments have sustained the South African apartheid regime, giving it massive strength by strengthening its economy and (?by) giving it the capacity to build up a mighty army, a brutal repressive machinery, and pay for it. Without its strong economy, without these investments, this regime would be weakened. It would be extremely weak to carry on its policy, especially if that isolation emanates from the policies themselves. It would be compelled to change [words indistinct] this.

Our problem has been big powers who have benefitted from our slave labor — they won't let go. The multinational corporations whose business is to make super-profits come? [sentence as heard] If the South African regime can enslave us as they have done, they can pass apartheid laws which ensure that we work for slave wages under conditions of forced labor. As a result of that, they get their profits. [Words indistinct] (?their persistence) to encourage them to invest more and more, to encourage them to contribute to the economic strength of a criminal regime that is guilty of inhumanity to man, guilty of crimes. It is to contribute to the military strength of that regime, to its capacity to retain [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] it is logical that if it is foreign investment which feeds strength into the apartheid system, then we must cut those foreign investments. It is not easy but it is correct to demand it, to insist on it. After all [words indistinct]. Our policy is supported by our people even though they would be the first to suffer. It is [word indistinct], it is [word indistinct] to say they suffer because (?they are free men). When have they not suffered? Will they cease to suffer until they have liberated themselves by making sacrifices? [Words indistinct] and we don't want our people to be pitied. We don't want anyone to shed tears on how they will suffer. [Sentence indistinct].

It is correct, and more and more of our people must speak out against foreign investment and we greatly appreciate those — the positions of those who have done so. No one will ever think (?it) is wrong. The investors are always saying we are investing not only for us to profit but for the benefit of the poor natives of South Africa who would starve unless we did invest. It is not for our benefit at all; it is for the benefit of the natives. If we are those natives, it is time we told (?them) to stop investment in our country, and we invite our people to be firm on [words indistinct] against every attempt to the contrary. [Words indistinct] that kind of sacrifice. We shall see.

Indeed, we even have the power within us to drive those companies out. If they (?want to) listen to our pleas to remain friends of the oppressed in our country by withdrawing their investment when those investments serve the enemy of our people; if they want to remain our friends so that when we become independent we can make dealings with them; if they want that, then they will withdraw now. But if they are determined to maintain [words indistinct] then we ought to make it known to them that they are our enemies.

[Words indistinct] will be out of work. It will be nothing new to them. There are millions out of work now — millions. But what the regime gets out of investments of (?the) imperialist powers' multinational corporations is so enormous that we have no chance or ever solving that problem of unemployment for our people. Therefore, our servitude [word indistinct] continue [words indistinct]. I am quite convinced [words indistinct] the voice of our people against foreign investments will be heard. [End recording]

P.W. Botha, Phatudi Comment on Talks in Lebowa

MB051047 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1043 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Seshego (Lebowa), Sep 5, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, on the first stage of his tour of the homelands, today held discussions with the chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi. After the talks, Mr Botha said: "We are all optimistic about the future."

Dr Phatudi said they had agreed on how to make progress for a "greater South Africa."

The discussions lasted for about an hour and dealt with the transfer of land to Lebowa, extensions to the new capital of Lebowakgomo and urbanisation in Lebowa.

Among those accompanying Mr Botha are the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis;the minister of cooperation, development and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen; the deputy minister of cooperation and education, Mr Sam de Beer; and the deputy minister for land affairs, Mr Ben Wilkins.

President Botha Begins Talks in Qwa Qwa

MB060941 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, is holding talks with Chief minister of Qwa Qwa, Dr Kenneth Mopeli, and his cabinet, in the national state's capital, (Phuta Dichaba). President Botha, accompanied by the minister of education and development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, arrived in Qwa Qwa about an hour ago on a 1-day visit.

Agreement Reached

MB061144 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says his delegation and the Qwa Qwa Government this morning reached agreement on a number of issues during their talks at (Phuthadijhaba). Speaking at the conclusion of the meeting, he said there had been a variety of questions on which clarity had been sought. The talks had taken place in a good spirit; however, there would have to be further study of several matters in an attempt to reach consensus. The state president said what struck him on his visit was the enormous industrial growth in Qwa Qwa, and the enthusiasm with which the country was tackling its problems.

The chief minister of Qwa Qwa, Dr Mopeli, described the talks as constructive. He said land consolidation in the Harrismith and (Botshabelo) area was discussed as well as incentives under the decentralization scheme. He also commended the state president for the way in which he had responded to the requests of the Qwa Qwa cabinet. Dr Mopeli said later that it was his government's conviction that the granting of independence to black states did not offer a viable solution to South Africa's problems arising from intergroup relations. There would be no further delays, he said, in attempts to accomodate all the inhabitants satisfactorily in the political sphere.

A system of one-man-one-vote, however, would be no solution to the country's political problems, and alternatives would have to be sought.

Malan Says 'One-Man-One-Vote' Not Equitable

MB051231 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1053 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 5, SAPA — A more equitable system in South Africa would not be created through the system of one-man-one-vote, nor through racial domination, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said today. In an address to the SA Forum in Johannesburg, Gen Malan said a universal franchise election, where the winners formed a new government, was "the surest way to chaos and anarchy."

Gen Malan said the government was "pushing out" discriminatory legislation and the country was "on the way to a more equitable system.

"I can, however, tell you it won't be a one man, one vote system in a unitary state, nor will it be black or white domination. In both these approaches there is no room for equity."

Referring to the role of the SA Defence Force in the townships, Gen Malan said although there were allegations of misconduct, "in general there is a happy relationship between defence force members and black inhabitants."

Gen Malan said people abroad often called for the lifting of the emergency, claiming that the unrest was caused by apartheid.

"We are not dealing with a black-white confrontation, far from it, but in Western eyes the source of the problem lies with the whites and their so-called apartheid, revolutionaries do everything in their power to strengthen this perception.

"Those who advocate the immediate termination of the limited state of emergency play into the hands of the revolutionaries," Gen Malan said.

West Playing Into Soviet Hands

MB051524 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Sept 85

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says the West is missing the truth about South Africa and that this is exactly what the Soviet Union wants.

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the trustees of the SA Forum in Johannesburg, Gen Malan said his major wish was that the absolute overriding necessity of discouraging violent revolution in South Africa should become clear to the West. Instead, the Western World had chosen to do the very opposite, that of warning the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, of the dangers he was facing by doing what was necessary to prevent violent revolution. He said those advocating the immediate termination of the partial state of emergency were playing into the hands of revolutionaries.

Pik Botha Meets Former Australian Premier

MB051631 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1626 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 5, SAPA — The former Australian premier and outspoken critic of the South African Government, Mr Malcolm Fraser, met the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, for talks in Pretoria this afternoon, but both remained tight-lipped when they posed at a picture session for journalists afterwards.

Mr Botha declined to comment, but Mr Fraser said his discussion with the foreign minister had been "completely open and very useful."

It had, however, been a "no-holds barred" session, the former prime minister, who advocates international pressure against the South African Government to force change, said.

Mr Fraser, who arrived in South Africa yesterday on his first visit to the country "to see for himself" met the minister of national education, Mr F.W. De Klerk, for talks earlier today.

Tomorrow, he will meet business leaders and government opposition leaders, including Bishop Desmond Tutu, the secretary-general of the S.A. Council of Churches, Dr Beyers Naude, and the Black Sash.

Mr Fraser, who was recently appointed to a United Nations commission to investigate and recommend rules to govern operations of transnational corporations in South Africa and SWA/Namibia, is on a "private" familiarisation tour of southern Africa.

This week, he has met the Zimbabwean premier, Mr Robert Mugabe, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, and members of the African National Congress.

He leaves South Africa for London and then New York on Saturday night.

De Kock on Repayment Suspension, New Loans

MB050643 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock, says South Africa has suspended the repayment of foreign debt until the end of the year after just two or three American banks refused to renew maturing loans. Speaking at a news conference in New York, Dr de Kock said the reluctance of these two or three major banks had triggered fears that others would follow suit in demanding repayment. Because South Africa could not possibly meet demands that all 30,000 million rands due within a year should be repayed on time, the government had had no choice but to freeze repayments for 4 months to give it time to reschedule its debts.

Dr de Kock said after the conclusion of his talks with American state officials and bankers that he had been courteously received by New York bankers to whom he had explained the temporary suspension of repayments.

After rounding off his talks in the United States, Dr de Kock is to visit Europe. He said that European banks had not given any indication that they would be unwilling to roll over their loans to South Africa. He said European countries would be reluctant to increase unemployment by cutting off South Africa from new credits. He said South Africa was virtually certain that trade financing would be forthcoming during the suspension period. Dr de Kock is expected to have talks with British, West German, and Swiss bankers.

The British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, has rejected allegations that she has asked the Bank of England to help South Africa out of its debt crisis. She was reacting in a letter to a written request by the leader of the Labor Party, Mr Neil Kinnock, that she should order the Bank of England giving financial support directly or indirectly to South Africa in the present circumstances. She said she saw no need for giving special directions to the bank in this connection.

In Vienna a member of the Directorate of the Swiss Central Bank, Mr Hans Meyer, has said that commercial and central banks should be wary of providing loans to South Africa. Mr Meyer said at a news conference in the Austrian capital that South Africa's problems were political and not financial.

In Geneva a spokesman for the Swiss Credit Bank, one of the three largest financial institutions in the country, said he rejected the idea of economic sanctions against South Africa. Swiss radio reported him as saying that although his bank was opposed to apartheid, it believed that the political risks involved did not justify sanctions. The spokesman said sanctions were against Switzerland's traditional policy of political neutrality.

Possible Gold-Currency Swap

MB050704 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpt] South Africa may resort to seldom used steps to alleviate the pressure on the rand. Yesterday the rand closed at around 40 U.S. cents after trading at one stage at around 37 cents. The South African Government (?at weekend placed a) freeze on foreign debt repayments because of the crash in the value of the rand against the American dollar. Zayed Kachalia has this report:

The governor of the Reserve Bank, Gerhard de Kock, has told reporters in New York that the country may swap gold for foreign currency in the near future. He said South Africa might soon have to seek emergency loans backed by gold reserves which he said was a distinct possibility. But American bankers say this is unlikely because Dr de Kock has been told that no new loans will be forthcoming until Pretoria began genuine political reforms. One banking official in New York said he hoped Dr de Kock left New York understanding the gravity of the situation.

Dr de Kock has also justified the freeze of foreign debt repayments, saying his country could not cover the 30 billion rand debt because it did not have the capital reserves.

Du Plessis Says More Productivity Required

MB050545 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2118 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 4, SAPA — South Africa could not afford to pay higher wages to workers while productivity was not increased, the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said tonight.

Referring indirectly to current labour disputes — including that in the mining industry — in a speech at the National Productivity Institute's annual awards banquet at a Johannesbrug Hotel, he said:

"I should like to appeal to all dealing with wages and wage demands to exercise constraint and to introduce the concept of productivity to the bargaining system."

Statistics proved and common sense showed that real earnings of workers were determined by only one factor, and that was their rate of productivity.

"We cannot afford to pay higher wages for workers and higher interest for capital while not getting a compensating productivity performance," Mr du Plessis told representatives of about 150 of the republic's leading companies.

"The only thing that we then do is to price ourselves out of the international markets and to get an even more skewed income distribution, which results in the poor getting even poorer and the rich even richer."

He was not, however, saying that labour unions should not demand higher wages and an increase in the standard of living of their members.

"What I do want to stress is the fact that in the negotiating process, unions and employers should not lose sight of the fact that demands that are not supported by productivity will be counter-productive and will in the long term be of little use to anybody. Each one of us, the economy and South Africa, can only be the losers."

Generally, he said, South Africans had to be more productive and "produce" themselves out of the "economic mire" they had been in for too long. "We cannot consume more than we produce without disturbing the natural balance in the economy. The violation of this basic principle, I believe, lies at the heart of the downturn in the economy and the difficulties we as a nation face at present."

Too many South Africans, in both the public and the private sectors, had tried over the past few years to take more out of the economic system than was available.

"This excess demand, or put differently, lack of production, in turn unleashed further inflationary pressures — a problem which is at present still the weak link in the economy," Mr du Plessis said.

The prime solution to the South African dilemma lay in enhanced production.

"We should produce ourselves out of the economic mire that we have been in for too long," Mr du Plessis said.

He also called upon the business community to "pull together as one," and to inform their overseas contacts of the true situation in South Africa, contrary to the negative one depicted by the international media.

NUM May Announce Stike Resumption at 7 Mines

MB060745 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The strike on seven gold and coal mines suspended earlier this week may be resumed. The leader of the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM], Cyril Ramaphosa, has vowed to get his members to down tools again, following a Supreme Court order yesterday which, he says, in effect bars mine owners from evicting strikers from company-owned hostels.

Describing the ruling as a major victory, Mr Ramaphosa says it means the strike will continue at the selected mines, but he has not announced any date.

The NUM suspended the strike after 3 days, claiming mine owners had been resorting to mass dismissals and intimidation of workers. It also sought protection for workers involved in a legal strike.

The affected mine, Gencor's [General Mining Union Corporation] Marievale, has been ordered to reaccommodate 52 NUM members who were evicted from mine premises after being dismissed. In terms of the interim order, Marievale is to file an answering affidavit by this morning.

Gencor Says Rehire of Miners Not Ordered by Court

MB060650 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2221 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 5, SAPA — A court order directing Gencor's Marievale Gold Mine to re-accomodate 52 National Union of Mineworkers members who had been evicted from the mine premises after being dismissed did not mean Marievale had to re-engage any of its nearly 1,000 dismissed workers, Gencor said tonight.

In a statement to SAPA reacting to the court order, a Gencor spokesman said:

"Marievale has throughout contended that it has not and will not act unlawfully. This court directive does not mean that Marievale must re-engage any of the 967 dismissed workers."

The Gencor Mining Group announced today it had dismissed 967 workers from Marievale after they were in breach of their employment contracts.

"These workers were in breach of their employment contracts for participating in a strike on Tuesday after a final warning by management on Monday that they should return to work," an earlier statement said.

Marievale was today ordered to re-accomodate 52 NUM members who had been evicted from the premises after they were dismissed.

In terms of an interim court order handed down this afternoon Marievale management had been ordered to file an answering affidavit by tomorrow morning.

Law, Defense Ministers Briefed in Cape Town

MB051950 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1920 GMT 5 Sept 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town, Sept 5, SAPA — The ministers of law and order and defence, Mr Louis le Grange and General Magnus Malan, left Cape Town tight-lipped today after several hours of top-level briefings on the unrest.

Fierce streets battles still raged in Athlone, and to a lesser extent in Retreat, with mounting birdshot injuries and an official death toll of 29. Arrests now total 275. Residents braced themselves for another night of violence, with talks of students forming "ambush committees."

With soaring ammunition sales and weapon applications at city gun shops, more reports were filtering in of people using firearms to protect themselves and their property against indiscriminate stone-throwers.

Stoning occurred on the N2 and De Waal Drive in the morning and sporadic violence continued in other townships.

Mr le Grange and Gen Malan did not visit or fly over any of the unrest areas, as was expected once news of their arrival leaked out. It is understood this was due to the tight schedules of the ministers, who had to be back in Pretoria by this evening.

They arrived unheralded at the SA Air Force base in Ysterplaat on board a military aircraft and were sped by car to the castle in town for in-depth briefings by top military, police and civilian officials.

Among those sitting in on the briefings were Brigadier Yvo de Bruyn, officer commanding the Western Province Command, and a senior South African police officer.

The talks continued until the early afternoon when they left the castle to return to Pretoria without issuing a statement.

Violence erupted again in the Belgravia Road area in the afternoon after 2,000 pupils gathered at the Rylands Senior Secondary School and then reassembled at the Hewat Training College.

Three overseas journalists were beaten up by police while filming on the step of a private house.

With plans underway for at least eight funerals of those killed in Guguletu last week, the organisers called on the police not to "provoke" mourners.

At about noon today, violence again flared in the Belgravia Road area in Athlone, the scene of repeated violence yesterday.

Confrontation between police and pupils began when more than 2,000 pupils assembled at the Rylands Senior Secondary School were ordered to disperse by police.

Pupils then split up into small groups and reassembled at Hewat where they were later teargassed by police. Pupils retaliated with stones, sending police running for their casspirs.

Youths, in many cases helped by adults, built as many as 20 burning barricades and fought pitched battles with police who patrolled the streets at three minute intervals in at least five casspirs, two buffels, and numerous smaller vans.

Police Shoot 1 in Cape

MB060540 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2314 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sep 5, SAPA — Angry crowds lobbed petrol bombs in Salt River tonight after police shot a 31-year-old father of three in the head with a shotgun. The incident followed a day of violence in Athlone and Retreat.

Residents said Mr Ebrahim Carelse, of Burns Road, went to visit a neighbour across the road, Mr Armien van der Schyf, at about 9pm. A policeman ran up the road after him, kicked open the door of the neighbour's home, rushed through the house and shot Mr Carelse outside the back door.

According to Mr Moegsien Hassan of Salt River, Mr Carelse was taken by ambulance to Groote Schuur Hospital and underwent emergency surgery. His skull was cracked in seven places. He said police earlier refused to allow another neighbour, Mr Rashaad Ismail, to take the injured man to hospital.

Minutes after the shooting, noisy groups gathered in the street, shouting abuse at police. Three petrol bombs were then thrown. Reinforcements were called in and several police vehicles, bristling with shotguns, appeared. Police warned residents off the streets. Police were unable to comment tonight but a spokesman said a statement would be issued tomorrow.

About two hours later, a pharmacy in lower Main Road, Observatory, was petrol-bombed. A plate-glass window was broken and some goods were burnt. The frightened owner, who did not want to be identified, said police had arrived "just in time to put out the blaze." A casspir was on patrol in the area.

Earlier, violence flared in Athlone with injuries mounting and the official death toll since unrest erupted 10 days ago rising to 29. A total of 275 people have been arrested in connection with the violence in the peninsula. Some roads in Athlone and Retreat were closed for most of today. A pall of smoke hung over Athlone and many youths were injured in continuing street battles with police.

Meanwhile, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the minister of defence, Gen Magnus Malan, left Cape Town tight-lipped after several hours of briefings on the unrest. Mr Le Grange and Gen Malan did not visit or fly over any of the unrest areas, but left for Pretoria late in the afternoon on board a military aircraft.

Steps Decided

MB061032 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1029 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Cape Town, Sept 6, SAPA — Further steps to bring unrest in the peninsula and the Boland under control have been decided on in discussions between the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and some of his top officials in Cape Town. Speaking from Bloemfontein today, Mr le Grange said all efforts would be made to stabilise conditions in the western Cape and bring them back to normal.

On his vist to Cape Town yesterday he was accompanied by the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan. They did not visit any riot areas, but Mr le Grange said they were thoroughly briefed. They would report to the president, Mr P.W. Botha, today.

Yesterday it appeared that the unrest was levelling off but he had not yet received a report today, Mr le Grange said. The minister said he could not make public details of further steps to be taken.

Reacting to allegations of unnecessary violence by police in several parts of the peninsula, Mr le Grange said no malpractices by any members of the security forces would be condoned. Each complaint would be investigated but there could not be reaction to nameless accusations and gossip. He rejected a call from Dr van zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, for the release of all detainees as "childish."

"We have just detained these people who are involved in the unrest situation and now Dr Slabbert wants them to be released. It is clear they would immediately resume their activities. We cannot allow it to continue uncontrolled. We cannot allow skollies [thugs], criminals and fomenters of unrest to fill the streets, creating trouble."

Le Grange Cites Success

MB060550 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says the unrest which South Africa has been experiencing for the past 15 months has begun to diminish, and that the authorities are achieving great success in combating it. Addressing a meeting in Bloemfontein, he said that damage to private property already totalled about 93 million rands, and that in instances where facilities had been willfully damaged, the government would not at this stage make funds available for repairs and restoration.

The decline in the violence, he said, was a direct result of the introduction of the emergency measures, with unrest in areas outside the 36 magisterial district in which the state of emergency was in force three times as severe as unrest within those districts.

Vlok Says Citizens Must Help Improve Security

MB050844 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0840 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sep 5, SAPA — The state could not be responsible for the security of all South Africa's people at all times, the deputy minister of law and order and defence, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said today.

Opening the National Conference of the Security Association of South Africa (SASA) in Johannesburg, he said South Africans had the responsibility to look after themselves.

"South Africans are not security-minded enough. We live in an era of increasing terrorism and industrial unrest and our safety is being threatened from all sides," he said.

South Africans in responsible and leading positions were sitting back, expecting the state to be responsible for the security of all people, Mr Vlok said. The security of South Africa's people was, however, the responsibility of all those who wanted a safe existence in this country.

"Therefore, security-wise, we have a massive task to keep our enemies out of here. We must promote security awareness so as to get ahead of other countries in the world," Mr Vlok said.

UDF Cites Plans to Ban Organization

MB060840 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0811 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Sept 6, SAPA — The United Democratic Front believes the government intends banning the anti-apartheid organisation soon, and warns that this "would be tantamount to declaring war on our people."

"It has come to our attention that the South African Government is plotting to ban the UDF," said the statement, released by the acting publicity secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe.

"It must be made clear to whoever intends promulgating such a cowardly act that banning the UDF would be tantamount to declaring war on our people and their organisations.

"Faced with a government that has no respect for basic principles of democratic organisations and participation, we shall be calling on all freedom-loving South Africans and the international community not to let this go unchallenged," the statement said.

The statement said it was up to the government eventually to decide whether violent repression of opposition was the only way out for South Africa, "for as long as the government believes in banning people's organisations there will never be any peace in our country."

A UDF spokesman told SAPA that more than 700 civic, student, youth, church and human rights organisations were affiliated to the front.

UDF Activist Beaten to Death in Durban

MB060545 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Another UDF activist has been killed in the Durban township of Umlazi. Carmel Rickard has the details:

National Federation of Workers Union organizer Thabo Mokwena is the second member of his union to be murdered recently. Mokwena, an active supporter of the UDF, was sleeping at his Umlazi home earlier this week when, according to his wife, they were woken by a group of about 20 men armed with sticks and spears, who demanded Mokwena go with them. He was found beaten to death the next morning.

Also in Umlazi, this morning's *NATAL MERCURY* reports a special meeting has been held to discuss protection at schools for pupils wishing to write end-of-year exams. The meeting, attended by school officials and the Kwazulu member of parliament for Umlazi, Winnington Sabelo, decided to ask what were described as impis to be ready if unrest should start. These impis are already conducting 24-hour patrols of the township.

Police Report Arrests During 5 Sep Incidents

MB051715 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1654 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sep 5, SAPA — Following is police unrest report up to 7pm.

"At Britstown in the Karoo, a number of blacks marched to the local magistrates court and demanded the freedom of a prisoner. Police arrested 16 black youths, five black females and three black males.

"During incidents of stonethrowing at Manenburg, two coloured male drivers of private vehicles were slightly injured by stonethrowers.

"At New Brighton in Port Elizabeth, two black females were arrested during stonethrowing incidents. Three coloured youths were arrested at Steenberg after stones were thrown at police vehicles. In Bellville South near Cape Town, two coloured youths were arrested after stonethrowing incidents involving a private vehicle and a police vehicle. At Touwsrivier, two coloured youths were arrested for public violence.

"Three blacks were arrested after a school in Atteridgeville near Pretoria was stoned.

"No injuries or deaths were reported today."

Further Report

MB060720 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0716 GMT 6 Sept 85

[Text] Pretoria, Sept 6, SAPA — Police unrest situation report for the period to 8am today (received by SAPA at 9.05am):

Incidents of unrest were again confined mainly to coloured and black residential areas in the Western and Eastern Cape, with isolated incidents in the Transvaal. A total of 44 coloured men, 30 black men and two coloured women were arrested and will face charges of public violence arising from incidents of stoning and arson.

In Athlone in the western Cape, six coloured men were arrested for stoning private vehicles and two for throwing stones at members of the police. Seventeen coloured men and one coloured woman were arrested for public violence.

Police guards at the home of a coloured MP were forced to disperse a gang which had petrol-bombed the garage of the house. A coloured man was wounded and arrested along with two other perpetrators. A number of minor incidents were reported in other black and coloured residential areas.

During an incident at Sout River, police were forced to use shotguns to disperse a gang which had petrol-bombed a service station. One coloured man was wounded and arrested in connection with this incident.

In Kajandi, a black residential area near Stellenbosch, a black man was wounded when police were forced to disperse a mob which was stoning them. One man was arrested.

In Atteridgeville,a black residential area near Pretoria, three delinquents were arrested for stoning a black school.

In Soweto near Johannesburg, a vehicle, believed to be owned by *THE STAR* newspaper, was burned. No further details are available.

At present 928 people are being held in terms of the emergency regulations while a total of 1,746 people have been released.

Police Disperse Students in Durban School

MB061136 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1132 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Durban, Sep 6, SAPA — Police used teargas, birdshot and rubber bullets to disperse pupils after being stoned near Lamontville High School, south of Durban, today. The pupils were also sjambokked by Natalia Board "blackjacks."

According to the school principal, Mr Phillip Mozbe, pupils jumped from first-floor windows as they fled. Five were taken to the King Edward VIII Hospital.

Mr Mzobe said that while he was addressing students at assembly, the police passed up and down on the road outside. Some people in the road stoned the police, he said. Police fired teargas at them.

A teacher in the first-floor staffroom at the time, said two policemen had climbed out of a landrover at the gate and shotgun pellets and rubber bullets were fired at the school, shattering windows.

Mr Mzobe said a group of about three white policemen and some Natalia Development Board "blackjacks" entered the school. He said children were attacked with sjamboks. Pupils had cried to him for help as they fled upstairs. Mr Mzobe said he had actually pulled one blackjack away from a girl who was being sjambokked in front of him. He also had an argument with a policeman who had told him he was "the law and order," Mr Mzobe said.

Blackjacks then regrouped and were about to come back into the school when Mr Mzobe blocked them, telling them to kill him or go away. The police and blackjacks then left, he said.

Police vehicles later fired off more teargas at groups of people in the street, he said.

A police spokesman confirmed that birdshot, rubber bullets and teargas were used to disperse a crowd after police vehicles had been stoned. He said sjamboks had been used by Natalia Board men.

Transkei Police Arrest 'Scores' of Students

MB060813 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0800 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Transkei police have arrested scores of boycotting pupils at an Umtata high school. An eyewitness says police arrived at the St John's College this morning and started loading the pupils into police vehicles. It is believed the pupils have been taken to Wellington Prison. No police confirmation of the action has been received and no further details are immediately available.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB050920 [Editorial Report] South African English-language newspapers of 4 September continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 4 September remarks in an editorial that law and order must be maintained and "we accept the emergency and the tough measures that are applied in consequence of it." However, the editorial goes on, the police must use their extraordinary powers with restraint and ensure there will be no excessive force used in carrying out their duties. This has not always been the case, judging from reports from the Cape, the editorial says. While noting that the police in the western Cape have given assurances that complaints will be investigated, the editorial says it is equally important that police be instructed to "use the minimum of force and the maximum of restraint, even in highly emotional situations." The editorial goes on to note that the SADF has set up an organization to deal with complaints of "excesses" by military personnel in support of the police in black unrest areas and commends this example to the police. While acknowledging that the police may not be able to "duplicate the SADF's organization in all respects," the police must make special efforts to deal with complaints since "what the police do in unrest situations either redounds to their credct or causes lasting harm."

A report in the same issue of *THE CITIZEN* says the black boycott of white shops in Graaff-Reinet has ended. The report quotes the chairman of the Graaf-Reinet Chamber of Commerce as saying the reason for the halt of the boycott is "unknown," but it may have ended "because intimidation stopped." The same report goes on to note that the "powerful" food and canning workers union has called on the government to lift the state of emergency and has "put its weight behind the consumer boycott to protest against current Government measures."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 4 September publishes an editorial endorsing the call by the Progress Federal Party leader, Dr Slabbert, for a convention alliance. The editorial notes the importance of clarifying exactly what the United Democratic Front, the ANC, the Pan-Africanist Congress, PAC, and other organizations stand for and says these questions will have to be answered if "apartheid is to be fought by a united front." While noting that the government is partly to blame for the secrecy surrounding some of the organizations — "the PAC, ANC and now COSAS [Congress of South African Students] are now banned" — it nevertheless stresses that those who plan to join forces to fight apartheid "need to take a second look at some of their partners." It concludes that a convention alliance would provide such a forum for thrashing out differences and discovering common ground and discarding "those in favour of violence."

On the editorial page of the same edition, *THE STAR* carries an analysis by Jo-anne Collinge which says, "in townships of the Vaal Triangle a year after the September uprising which cost more than 70 lives there is a spirit of remembrance but little sign of remorse — and still less of reconciliation. The unremitting popular resistance is expressed most widely in the continued refusal by most of the area's residents to pay a penny in rental — the issue which triggered last year's mass protest." Esau Mahlatsi, mayor and head of the Lekoa Council, says he thinks he can continue his office in peace and even fill the 11 vacancies on the 39-member council caused mainly by last year's uprising. "I wouldn't say people were radical even last year," he says. "They were just being influenced. They saw red when they were told their money was being used to finance the councillors' business." He says the low percentage poll which brought the council into office was a reflection of intimidation rather than popular rejection. "But members of the Vaal Civic Association [VCA] do not believe that residents' attitudes have remained unchanged by the confrontation with security forces," Collinge says. Children playing in the street used to sing songs which castigated the councillors, they say, but now they sing about the soldiers and Le Grange " 'because they are now seeing the soldiers and the police — the agents of the government — as their enemies.' " The school situation may appear normal, say VCA members, but the children are rebelling even though teaching is taking place. "When *THE STAR* visited Sebokeng recently, there were clear pockets of friction, where children resisted entering classrooms and remained in the schoolyard, playing cat-and-mouse games with two slowly circling Hippos," Collinge adds. "VCA members report mixed feelings among the older people of the area. 'As an activist I've come across quite a few who were maimed by bullets and I find some of them very angry and very bitter. The attitude of revenge is the sort of attitude they have,' one member reported. Another said people were just relieved in a very ordinary way at not having to pay rent during hard times — and they regarded this as their own victory." Nic Louw, town clerk, has not lost faith in the local authorities system. "This council gives people real power," he says. "They have been given democratic rights — it's just a matter of education and persuasion to get them to use them." Neither Louw or Mahlatsi can understand why their opponents refuse to negotiate withe them, Collinge says. Mahlatsi maintains that the mass action of 1 year ago was completely counterproductive. "The VCA is loath to say that the loss of 70 lives was worth it," Collinge concludes, "but what it does believe is that political progress has been made and because of the heavy losses 'there is no going back now.' "

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 4 September says in its editorial that "whether people like it or not, this is after all the black man's country. We were defeated, tricked or dispossessed in whatever way, but this is still the black man's land. For a man to be treated like dirt in his own country is surely the height of immorality." But, it says, "we do not believe the Western world is worried about that." The bitter attacks on South Africa from the West stem from the West's guilty conscience and "the fact that South Africa is something like the last outpost of colonialism in the world." Links between South Africa and the Western world are very strong, it notes, and if the Western people feel personally responsible for this country's future, "we would hazard to say they feel personally responsible for the white man's future more than they bother about the black man's."

In the "Focus" column Sam Mabe says the Department of Education and Training, DET, is largely to blame for the present education crisis. If the DET had acceded to student demands for students representative councils when they were first voiced, the initial boycotts might have been avoided, he says. Instead, DET tried to install the prefect system, which has always been unpopular in black schools. "When the boycotts started, the DET added insult to injury by closing down the schools after issuing threats and ultimatums for pupils to return to class." The state of emergency regulations and the banning of COSAS have failed to improve the situation, Mabe says. What DET should do is abandon "the prefect system, and push the Government to lift the state of emergency, unban COSAS and withdraw troops from the townships." "This might not necessarily answer all the problems of black education in this country. But for a start, it will get pupils back to where they rightfully belong. The classroom," he says.

"Sporadic acts of violence marked the first anniversary of the Vaal rent protests as groups of youths stoned buses and vehicles in the complex yesterday," the *SOWETAN* reports in the same edition. "The SADF dropped pamphlets from an aircraft in all five townships thanking the residents for 'your co-operation which enabled the security forces to reestablish peace and order in your township.'" By late Tuesday the townships were quiet but tense with heavily armed police and soldiers patrolling the streets, it says.

Further Press Comment

MB060835 [Editorial Report] South African English-Language newspapers of 4 September continue carrying reportage and commentary on the state of emergency.

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 4 September in its editorial entitled "The Mistakes" says "even the whites have had to learn about the realities of South Africa in the past decade or two." Fortunately, most whites recognize that it has been a case of learning by mistakes and only the far right-wing still believes in Africaaner infallability, it says. What are these realities, it asks? That you should not decide unilaterally what becomes of people and groups who have just as much claim to the country as you do. Mistakes and blunders have been made on both sides, but are now being put right in the reform process. Justice and collectivity are becoming the guidelines, and "who can find fault with such an honest approach?" the editorial concludes.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 5 September reports that "The district commandant of the Pretoria North Police, Colonel D.F. Calitz, today confirmed the withdrawal of the security forces from Mamelodi township this week. He said the decision had been taken 'long ago, but we kept them there for an extra week to make sure that the situation was back to normal'." He denied reports that the withdrawal follows a meeting between a delegation of residents and the local police station commander, and said no such meeting had taken place.

THE STAR also reports "Security law detentions have shown their steepest climb in years with more than 400 new detentions in the last month — a figure which far outstrips the total number of detentions for the first seven months of the year, estimated at 300." Police figures reveal that the sharp increase took place during the last 2 weeks and coincides with the police crackdown on leading members of the United Democratic Front, it says. In a letter to the editor in the same edition, Joyce Harris, national vice president of the Black Sash, writes, "It is cause for despair when a call for a national convention alliance elicits the response that it will fail if certain people are invited to participate," for the white idea of a national convention is to bring together people of differing political, economic, and social views. It is a sorry reflection on the state of the nation "that the opposition spectrum has become so divided, and in some instances there is such hostility that it appears to be impossible to get even the opposition to agree to the principle of holding a national convention, let alone the Government," she says.

On the editorial page *THE STAR* carries a comment statement by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee which says there are a thousand detainees sitting in South Africa's cells; there are hundreds, if not thousands, awaiting trial for crimes against the state, and "they have little to do except think." They will think about their interrogation sessions with security police. The student detainee will think about his fight for student representative councils and better education; the worker will think about his fight for better wages and working conditions; the township resident will "stare at the black wall of the prison and remember the police who raid for passes and arrest one person every three minutes." If the detainees could meet as a group and compare notes, their common problem, first and foremost, would be that "they have been asking and demanding of the Government basic improvements in their conditions of life." They would remember demands that were rejected, attempts at demonstrations, boycotts and strikes that ended with police force, and that five people have been killed every day during the state of emergency. Mainly, the committee says, they will note that for each of their efforts "the forces simply responded with more violence. And South Africa now is set on the path of permanent emergency."

In an editorial *THE STAR* says the suspension of the mine strike may provide a cooling-off period, but it does not resolve remaining differences between the bosses and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM). It notes that NUM and mine managements "gave strikingly different versions of the strike's success, of casualties and of action against the strikers." Mine management made it difficult for the media to get an independent account of the truth. "By long tradition the mines are sealed off to the media, who must rely on second-hand reports from a slow-moving centralised public relations machine. That's no longer good enough. The mines may be 'private property', but strikes in the country's largest industry, especially at this time, are everybody's business," it concludes.

In the same edition *THE STAR* carries an "abridged version" of an address to the Federated Chamber of Industries by Andre Spier, "head of the Syncom think-tank". Spier says "The indispensable foundation on which political reform must build is economic reform — and the constitutional process must be compatible with both criteria." "Even if we managed the wild waters of our political Rubicon, we would still face the torrents of our economic Rubicon — the demands for employing, housing, educating and servicing an urbanising population relentlessly towards at least 80 million people." The 30 million people of South Africa are governed by five presidents, 140 ministers and deputy ministers, each with their attendant civil services, and more than 1,000 members of parliament. He notes, "We seem to have a case of crass over-government." "Privatisaton and deregulation — the removal of the myriads of totally superflous restrictions, laws and regulations which feed a bureaucracy and no one else — are the vehicles to carry us across the economic Rubicon," he says.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 5 September reports that the "Department of Education and Training has indefinitely suspended classes at all 10 Mamelodi secondary schools, leaving more than 12,000 pupils out of class." The decision was made on Tuesday afternoon after pupils ignored a call to return to classes, it says. "It is not known how long it will remain in force."

In its editorial the *SOWETAN* comments that the hard right Afrikaners, led by Dr Andries Treurnicht, show an "ox-wagon mentality" when they carry on about protecting their cultural identity. "We believe most blacks do not have the slightest wish to integrate with Afrikaners, or anybody else for that matter. Hundreds of years of insult and plain rejection have made that certain." Blacks do not wish to be part of the Afrikaner language, culture, or upbringing. They merely want to run the country jointly and fairly, it says.